The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 253.

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

German Bishops Asking Advice of the Vatican.

The State Government of Panama Overturned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Floods.

LONDON, October 26.—No further fatalities from the floods are reported.

Cardinal McCloskey.

A London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says: "After Cardinal McCloskey's sojourn in Paris he will come here. The Catholics of London are preparing an imposing demonstration of welcome. McCloskey will be the guest of Cardinal Manning while here. It is said that a conference of the leading Catholics of South England will meet here next week to arrange a programme for a public reception to him. It is expected that McCloskey will make a tour of the Provinces. He will certainly visit Liverpool, and possibly Glasgow."

Parliament Further Prorogued.

LONDON, October 26.—The *Official Gazette* announces that Parliament has been further prorogued to the 15th of December. It will then probably be prorogued again to the latter part of February, the usual time for the opening of the sessions.

Proceeding British Interests.

LONDON, October 27—6 A. M.—The screw sloop-of-war Albatross has been ordered to proceed to Panama to protect British interests there.

Spanish Pirates.

The British Admiral in the Mediterranean has been instructed to take action relative to the recent attacks upon English merchantmen by Spanish pirates.

ITALY.

German Bishops Asking Advice.

ROME, October 26.—It is stated that some German bishops recently asked advice of the Vatican as to what line of conduct they should pursue so as to terminate their conflict with the German Government. Cardinal Antonelli consequently sent a circular to all German bishops, asking for their opinion concerning the means of arriving at an understanding between the Government and the Episcopacy.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The State Government of Panama Overturned.

PANAMA, October 16.—The National Government overturned the State Government on the 12th instant and imprisoned President Aronsema and several of his subordinates. The change was effected without disorder of any kind. Greytown had been attacked by bands of men and the the Governor killed. Troops were sent to the relief of the city.

FRANCE.

M. Rouher's Organ Prosecuted.

LONDON, October 27—6 A. M.—A special telegram from Paris announces that the Government is prosecuting the *Echo D'Ajaccio*, M. Rouher's official organ, for stating that the Constitution is an uncertain regime, established by a group of persons without authority.

GERMANY.

Baron Stein Memorial.

BERLIN, October 26.—Prince Frederick William (Unser Fritz) unveiled the Baron Stein memorial to-day. There was much ceremony.

TURKEY.

The Servians Anxious for War.

LONDON, October 27—6 A. M.—The *Morning Standard* says that the Servian Skupschtina passed, by a vote of 61 against 45, a motion for war with Turkey.

EGYPT.

The Prince of Wales.

ALEXANDRIA, October 26.—The Prince of Wales returned to Suez from Cairo today, and sailed thence for India.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

The Statue Presented to Virginia by Englishmen Unveiled at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, October 26.—The formal inauguration of the statue presented to Virginia by a number of English gentlemen took place to-day. An imposing pageant and interesting ceremonies combined to make it the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The streets were filled to overflowing, and it is estimated that fifty thousand strangers were in the city. The residences were profusely decorated with evergreens and flags of all nations, the American and English predominating. The procession, which was magnificent, and in every way successful, was an hour and a half passing a given point, moving rapidly, and was composed of all the city military, infantry and artillery, Confederate companies from Norfolk, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Staunton, Williamsburg, and North Carolina, corps of cadets, surviving members of many of the commands of the late war, including those of the Stonewall Brigade, Catholic societies of Richmond, singing societies, etc., besides a long cortege of carriages and other vehicles containing many distinguished individuals. The colored organizations decided not to turn out. The procession was headed by General Joseph E. Johnston and staff, and followed by the Governor of Virginia and staff, members of the Government and officials. As it passed the Central Presbyterian Rooms, at the upper windows of which sat Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, her daughter and friends, the halt then was unbounded. The members of her husband's staff paid her a touching tribute, halting in front, and, with uncovered heads, silently paying their respects.

Governor Kemper delivered the introductory address, in which he spoke in the most feeling terms of the occasion and in eulogy of Jackson. Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge was the orator of the day, and in his address alluded to the condition of the country, and said that a soldier's parole was a sacred thing, and the followers and comrades of Stonewall Jackson would be true to their parole and to the Union of these American States; but at the same time that Union can only command their heart's love when it secures to them the great fundamental principles of the Constitution, which gives to all the States equal rights with Massachusetts and New York.

At the close of the oration the statue was unveiled amid the cheers of the multitude, the firing of musketry and booming of cannon.

General Jackson's only child, a little girl of thirteen, was introduced to the crowd, and was received with loud and continued cheers. The city to-night is brilliantly illuminated, and there is a beautiful display of fireworks on Capitol Square.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Shooting Tournament at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—In the shooting to-day at the Tennessee sportsmen's meeting, the purse of $500 was continued from yesterday. The first money was won by J. H. Acklin, the second by Harvey McNeely, both of Memphis, the third by S. H. Terrel, the fourth by J. F. Wehol, both of Chicago, and the fifth by Charles Leland, of Memphis.

For the purse of $1,000 in to-day's match, twenty dollars entrance, fifty to fill or pro rata, there were thirty-six entries. The first money was won by J. H. Acklin, of Memphis, the second by H. N. Sherman, of Wisconsin, the third by T. J. South, of Kentucky, the fourth by Church, of Kentucky, and the fifth by Clinker, of Illinois. The sweepstakes was also won by Sherman.

The Races at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26.—The opening races of the Washington Driving Park began to-day. The first race, 1¼ miles dash, fourteen starters, was won by Chance, Galway second, Joe Cerns third. Time 2:18.

The second race, ½ mile dash, five starters, was won by Virginius, Lilly Bell second, Mollie Carew third. Time 52 seconds.

Third race, mile heats, all ages, seven starters, was won by Madge, Century second, B. F. Carver third. Time 1:49¾ and 1:50¼.

The fourth race, Hurdle race 1¼ miles, over ten hurdles, seven starters, was won by Storm, Mollie Darling second. Time 2:30¼.

THREATENED INDIAN WAR.

Osages Dissatisfied Because an Agent Starts a Store With Their Money—Troops Called on to Preserve Order.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—A special to the *Republican* from Garnett, Ks., says: Information has been received here from Indian Agent Gibson, of the Osages, that there is great danger of a conflict between the two factions of the Osage Indians, on account of dissatisfaction of the followers of Governor Joe Pownenoposhe with the management of agent Gibson in establishing a store with the Indians' money. Gibson, the Agent, purchased a large stock of goods against the wishes of the Indians, and proposes to run it to the exclusion of the traders. Gibson has telegraphed to Gen. Pope at Leavenworth for troops to protect him, and bloodshed and war may be looked for at any time.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the P. E. Board of Missions.

A Traitor to a Secret Order.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1875.

P. E. Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church continued its session today, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presiding. After morning prayer, at which Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, assisted, the report of Bishop Williams, of Japan, was read. The report states that though the statistics do not show any great increase in numbers, still this fact is far more encouraging than ever before. There is a growing interest in the subject of religion, and the minds of the reading portion of the community are frequently turned to the subject by articles for and against Christianity in the daily newspapers.

The report of the Missionary Bishop of Northern California showed that there was great need of faithful missionaries in that region. A great drawback to satisfactory work is the nomadic character of the people.

The General Agent and Secretary of the Board was granted a six months' leave of absence.

It was suggested that it would be judicious to discontinue the publication of the *Spirit of Missions* and *Home and Abroad*, as both periodicals are in arrears. This gave rise to an animated discussion, and the matter was finally referred to a special committee.

It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at Philadelphia.

A Traitor to a Secret Order.

At the request of Rev. Father J. V. McNamara, Chief of the Sacred Order of United Irishmen, the Redi Vivi members met in a hotel in Chatham street, to hold a court martial upon Thomas McGeaghan, accused of having betrayed the secrets of the order. It was a secret meeting, but it was subsequently rumored that McGeaghan had been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to die the death of a traitor. In speaking of the report, Father McNamara says he has no desire to contradict it, because, under the laws of all nations, the punishment of a traitor is death; but whether such stern justice is to be meted out to McGeaghan he declines to say. McGeaghan, it seems, wrote to Father McNamara asking him to strike his name off the roll, his father confessor having told him he must no longer be a member. In reply Father McNamara told him that neither priest, nor Pope, nor Bishop, nor even God himself could make a man a traitor. He reprimanded McGeaghan for having betrayed the secrets of the organization, and cited him to appear before a tribunal of United Irishmen Redi Vivi. McGeaghan paid no attention to the summons, but was found guilty. The Order of Redi Vivi expect each Irish family in the United States to contribute twenty-five cents a month for its support. Father McNamara does not now officiate in the Catholic churches.

Business Failures.

Disoway & Hatch, leather dealers, Spruce street, suspended yesterday. Also, Oscar D. Rue, tea and spice merchant, Pearl street.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed in the New York District Court against Messrs. Vyse & Co., by the attorneys of about forty creditors, representing claims amounting to nearly $600,000. The suspended indebtedness of the firm is nearly $1,500,000.

Merchants Censured.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange adopted a resolution that the conduct of Archibald, Baxter & Co., as developed in their failure, and in circumstances coincident thereto, is not such as is consistent with the just and equitable principles of trade, and, therefore, is deserving of severe censure.

The Business Portion of the Town of Austin, Miss., Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—The *Appeal's* Helena special says: Last night at 12 o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear part of Dunaway's dry goods store in Austin, Miss., which spread rapidly and soon destroyed the entire business portion of the town, causing great loss to the people of that place. After the alarm was given every citizen turned out to assist in preventing the flames from spreading, but there was a heavy wind at the time and little could be done to arrest the headway of the flames. A fine business row, consisting of ten large business houses, was entirely consumed. By hard work the flames were prevented from crossing the street to the residence portion of the place, which would have caused much greater loss and much suffering. L. M. Daring's grocery store, with the stock, was valued at $3,000, total loss; Askew & Co., dry goods and groceries, $3,000; Max Levy, dry goods, $2,000; Nibbets, grocery, $1,800; C. W. Dunaways, two stores, with stock, valued at $4,000, together with books and $200 cash, all lost; Henry Kahn, dry goods, $7,000; Mr. Leonhaupt, owner of the building, $4,000. In the second story was the Masonic Lodge, which also lost. Palmer & Frehevell, drugs, $5,000; Cross & Niblett's saloon, $2,000; McCann block, occupied by Jacques and Nelson M. Nathan, dry goods, and law offices, $6,000. The total loss will amount to $50,000 or more, on which there is very little insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

LAKE DISASTER.

The Schooner Lasalle, One of the Finest on the Lakes, Ashore at Two Rivers Point.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Information has been received here to-day that the schooner Lasalle went ashore at Two Rivers Point during Monday night's gale. This is one of the finest vessels on the lakes, being valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. She had a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat, owned and shipped by parties in Chicago. The ship is fully insured in the Ætna Company, and the cargo is insured for $24,000 in the Phœnix, Pacific, Amazon and Northwestern. It is considered probable that she has gone to pieces by this time. The storm on Monday night was very severe, but up to this time no other disasters to shipping are reported.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, low barometer, slightly lower temperature, southwest to northwest winds, with cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the former.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The case of J. M. Tighe, arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, and approved by the Governor of Tennessee, for alleged obtaining goods from Prescott & Gamble, of Cincinnati, under false pretenses, was argued before the Probate Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Attorney General representing the State of Ohio. The Judge will deliver the decision to-morrow. In the meantime Tighe is released on $2,000 bail, and has instituted a suit against J. J. Smith and others, who arrested him and put him in irons, for $50,000 damages.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge McKennan affirmed the decree of the District Court refusing to allow the Syndicate to prove against the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. claims amounting to $250,000, on the ground that the Syndicate was indebted to the bankrupt estate in a sum that reduced their claim to about $146,000.

Guilford's Remains.

MONTREAL, October 26.—The latest official news in connection with the Guilford matter is that the remains will be buried on the 18th of November next, having died on that day six years ago. The members of the Institute Canadienne have chosen the anniversary of his death for the day of burial.

The Langmaid Murder.

BOSTON, October 26.—Sufficient evidence has been found against La Page, the suspected murderer of Josie Langmaid, to warrant the Attorney General to summon the Grand Jury to assemble at Concord on Thursday to act upon his case. Detectives say the evidence is ample to secure his indictment at once.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 26.—The steamer Gober, from Bremen for New York, is detained here by a crack in her cylinder.

QUEENSTOWN, October 26.—Arrived—The steamship Parthia, from Boston.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Arrived—The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

Iron Works Suspended.

MONTREAL, October 26.—The Moisic Iron Works suspended to-day. The liabilities are large. The Morris Run Coal Company of Pennsylvania have filed a claim against the company for over $350,000.

Keystone Steam Pump.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We have in use at our Lucy Furnace, two of your Keystone Steam Pumps, and we have also one at this mill. These pumps have given us great satisfaction, and when we have occasion to require any additional ones we will take pleasure in ordering of you.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO,
Lucy Furnace and Union Iron Mills.

SECOND EDITION

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Virginia City, Nev., Almost Reduced to Ashes.

Nearly Every Business House Gone.

Buildings Blown Up to Stay the Progress of the Flames.

The Fire Stopped for the Want of Fuel.

Over 10,000 People Rendered Homeless.

The Losses Up in the Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—Owing to the destruction of the telegraph office and the press of private dispatches over the lines, it has been difficult to obtain any connected information concerning the Virginia fire. The following, however, is undoubtedly correct as far as it goes: The fire broke out about daylight in a dwelling on a street near Taylor, a point at about the southwestern limit of the business and thickly settled portion of the city. It spread, extending eastward towards the mills, which are situated the works and mills of several prominent mines, reaching as far as F street northward.

Ten Blocks in Flames.

The flames crossed Union and Sutton streets, covering a space of about ten blocks, comprising, in the words of one dispatch, almost every decent building in town. As the fire worked up C street the offices of the *Territorial Enterprise* and *Chronicle* were destroyed. Piper's Opera House was next in flames, and it became evident that the railroad depot and hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia were in danger. The water supply was inadequate and the engines of little use. Recourse was had to

Blowing Up Buildings.

It was too late, however, and in a few moments the depot and hoisting works were in flames. The latter were recently erected at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, and were the finest on the Comstock Lode. Continuing to the north and east, the partially completed mill of the California Mine and Consolidated Virginia were soon in flames, which spread still further north to the Ophir hoisting works, destroying them also, which is about the limit of destruction in that direction,

The Fire Dying Out for Want of Fuel.

From Taylor street, near Church, it spread southward against the wind, destroying the branch of the Bank of California and Wells & Fargo's Express offices, and everything else in its line. At this point the Gould & Curry works were in imminent danger, but were fortunately saved. In short, nearly the entire business portion of the town is in ashes. Hotels, churches, county buildings, newspaper, telegraph and express offices are all swept away.

10,000 Homeless People.

Over 10,000 persons are homeless. The wind is piercing, and much suffering is anticipated before temporary shelter can be prepared.

The Losses.

It is impossible at present to conjecture the amount of loss. The destruction of mills and hoisting works above referred to will probably entail a loss of a million dollars within a radius of a few hundred feet. Fortunately the shafts of both the Ophir and Consolidated Virginia were bulk headed and the fire was kept out of the mines. The Ophir men say that possibly their loss may be less than was at first supposed, as the building was of light frame and might burn without destroying the machinery. The loss of buildings and merchandise in the city must be very great, although covered to a great extent by insurance. It is not known to what extent the mills and hoisting works were insured, except the Ophir, where the loss is placed at from $150,000 to $200,000; insured for $60,000 in this city.

Excitement in San Francisco.

The news created the greatest excitement, owing to the contradictory nature of private dispatches received. California street was full of wild rumors, and telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged with people anxiously seeking intelligence. As might have been expected, stocks fell, the effect of the disaster, and when the board opened, on the call of Ophir, there was a tremendous rush, the stock selling as low as 38½. Consolidated Virginia dropped to 210, but subsequently rallied. The talk on the street is very gloomy. At first it was supposed that the disaster would entail the necessary stoppage of all work in the Bonanza mines, and that the recently reported breaking of water would flood the mines, and a general panic and depression ensued. This, however, soon gave way to a better feeling, and it was soon ascertained that the Gould & Curry works were all right, as were also the Savage. This was considered the key to the position so far as the stock market was concerned, as the Bonanza is protecting and controlled through the Gould & Curry shaft while the works of the Virginia and Consolidated Virginia are being rebuilt, and the Savage and Gould & Curry pumps are available to free the mines from water. It also transpired that the new hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia and California mine, known as the C. & C. works, were unharmed. Inquiry also given out that the fire insurance companies, thoughmany of them suffer heavily, will come up manfully, paying all demands. A large portion of the insurance is with foreign companies, who will be able to bear it, and local companies also claim that none will go to the wall. It was given out by those known to be "insiders" that the Consolidated Virginia would pay a dividend as usual, though probably at reduced figures. All these considerations soon had the effect to turn the tide of feeling, and now the general impression is that while the conflagration is seriously disastrous, its effects on the financial interests of California will be but limited and temporary. On the street stocks rallied and the feeling in business circles is greatly improved.

Aid for the Sufferers.

The agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Virginia City has telegraphed for aid for the people rendered homeless and destitute by the conflagration. A circular has been telegraphed by W. F. & Co., of this city, to their agents in the principal towns on the coast, directing them to send contributions of clothing and other necessaries to the Virginia agent, free of charge. The agent here has telegraphed $1,000 to Virginia on account of W. F. & Co. of San Francisco. The Board of Brokers, at the close of the afternoon session, held a business meeting, and $6,000 was subscribed in a few moments, which will be at once transferred by telegraph. The Pacific Stock Exchange will take action in the matter to-morrow.

Later from the Fire.

But few details have been received in addition to what has already been reported. It was rumored to-night that the Ophir shaft was on fire, but later advices report that the fire only extended down the shaft a short distance, being stopped by a bulkhead. The amount of insurance written in the burnt district is not ascertained, but it is supposed it will aggregate in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. No report of losses has as yet been received from agents, and it is impossible to state the proportion of losses to the risks. A rough estimate places the total loss at two millions. No loss of life is yet reported. The great number of people reported burnt out of doors by the fire, stated at ten thousand, is accounted for by the fact that owing to the peculiar mode of life lead by the great population engaged in the mines, who work by day and night, in many instances the same lodgings are occupied at different hours by numerous tenants, and at no time are the household accommodations equal to the demand of the population. Nearly all the lodging houses and dwellings occupied by miners were in the track of the conflagration at the northeasterly coast, being in the immediate neighborhood of the mining works. The fire has now burnt out. All danger is at an end.

Confusion and Panic.

A *Call* special from Virginia says: By good fortune the wind shifted, and the south end of the town was saved, but the fire still swept on northwardly. The town presented a scene of the wildest confusion and panic. The streets were blocked with goods and household furniture. The recent scourge of typhoid fever caused the presence of many helpless invalids, who were being carried to places of safety by friends. Extortionate demands of owners of vehicles, in one case at least, caused a murder. A man on B street, endeavoring to engage a teamster, and unable to comply with his demands, in desperation drew a pistol and shot the driver dead.

On track and arriving 1000 barrels choice apples of almost every variety, for sale in car load lots, by

R. F. WEDDELL,
Commission Merchant
No. 347 Liberty street.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President has appointed Chas. H. Toll as postmaster at Clinton, Iowa.

—M. McClelan has been appointed United States gauger for the Third district of Ohio.

—The Valley Cotton Mill in Hartford, Conn., was burned on last Monday night. Loss $25,000. Partially insured.

—Edward A. Phalen, head clerk on a Boston and Bangor postal car, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

—Annie Evans, (colored,) a servant in Memphis, was burned to death by the bed clothes taking fire from a candle, last Monday night.

—H. Wiggin & Co., of Ellsworth, Me., lumbermen and traders, are reported failed, with heavy liabilities. Their failurethrows four hundred men out of employment.

—The President on Tuesday received the new Chilian Minister, and afterwards the new Minister from Austria, both of whom were presented by the Secretary of State. The usual addresses or courtesy were made.

—The Louisville Board of Trade has appointed Messrs. Isaac Caliwell, W. P. Dulany, G. W. Morris, F. P. Smith, W. F. Dulany, D. Sandford and W. B. Hamilton delegates to attend the National Railroad Convention in St. Louis, in November.

—The Blackhawk Mills at Aurora, Ills., were burned on Tuesday morning. Loss $35,000; insurance unknown. Jameson & Heard, the lessees, lose about $9,000 in fixtures, floor, etc. This is insured for $3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—A fire at Centreville, Ind., on Tuesday morning, destroyed G. L. Wrennick's and J. E. Pugh's drug stores, and the groceries of C. Failor and H. C. Leeson, and Mrs. Tuttle's millinery and contents. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The timely arrival of a steamer from Richmond, and the exertions of the citizens, only prevented further loss. The insurance is about $9,000.

THE SHARPSBURG SHOOTING.

The Inquest Last Night—A Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

Last night the inquest on the death of Harry Crouse—who was shot and killed at Sharpsburg last Sunday evening—was held at the office of the Coroner, at the Court House, by Coroner McCaillin and Alderman Larkin. There were a number of witnesses present. The first one sworn was Constable John Christophel. He testified that he found the body of young Crouse at the depot about 2 o'clock Friday morning, a little before or a little after that time; thought at first the man was drunk; turned him over and felt something on his hand; looked and found it was blood; examined the man more closely and found he was dead; ran to a house near by and told the inmates there was a dead man lying at the depot; two or three persons came and recognized the body as that of Harry Crouse; called Dr. Robinson; had seen Crouse in front of Union Hotel as he thought about 11 or 1230 A. M.; he was with Daniel O'Neil; they were talking loud; saw O'Neil afterward at Clifferty's with no one with him.

Daniel O'Niel, sworn—Knew Harry Crouse when he saw him; met him last Saturday night in Robb's ten-pin alley; staid a few minutes; they were talking about a party that was to take place; left Crouse about 12 o'clock, and started to go home and met McCready in a saloon; McCready had a package of articles he had purchased; they started home about 2 o'clock. McCready lost some of his things and went back to look for them; he (O'Neil) then went across the bridge home; first knew of Crouse's death Sunday morning; it was about one o'clock when he went to Glass' store; knew Glass; don't know whether Crouse was at Glass' store; when they parted Crouse started up street and he down.

Heard Laka, sworn—Is toll keeper at the Sharpsburg bridge; saw O'Neil Saturday night about two o'clock; McCready was with him; McCready's bundle had come untied and some of the articles lost; he (McCready) accused O'Neil of losing the package; O'Neil went back to look for the things; he was not gone more than five minutes; O'Neil then crossed the bridge towards his home.

Mrs. Reynolds, sworn—Lives opposite Glass' store; heard a noise about one o'clock; thought it was a rock thrown at Glass' house; heard Glass go out and say "Don't do it again," or something of that kind, and heard him go back in; the noise waked her; couldn't say what it was.

Joseph McGovern, sworn—Am a policeman, a detective; first heard of the affair about three o'clock or half-past three; Christophel awoke him and told him Crouse was shot; he and Christophel were first under the impression that Crouse and some one had been quarreling, and Crouse had been shot; saw Crouse and O'Neil standing under a gas lamp talking about ten minutes after twelve o'clock, next morning; examined the spot where Crouse was found; traced the blood into Robinson's coal yard, across it to Glass' shutters, where he found a wagon hammer and marks on the window sill, where an attempt had been made to open the shutter; picked up the hammer and found it fitted the marks in the window; concluded Crouse had been shot by some one through the palings went to early church and afterwards arrested Glass and took him before Squire Keil; had O'Neil arrested; thought Crouse must have had some assistance; it was difficult to get out of the yard; the trestle work around it is eight or nine feet high.

John F. Glass sworn. Lives at Sharpsburg, across the railroad from the post office; went to bed about eleven o'clock, Saturday night; some time afterwards was awakened by some one at his window went out, and it being dark, stumbled over a boy; could hear nothing and went back into the house; had nearly gone to sleep when he heard parties walking near the house; listened and heard them say something, the purport of which was that "they were nearly caught;" heard them jump over the fence and commence prying at his window; he was much frightened; laid still in the hope that they would not be able to open the shutter; found they were unsuccessful and got up, partially dressed himself, and went out; it was very dark; only had a one barrelled pistol and no other weapon; they were still prying at the shutter; thought he could see them, and fired by the side of the cars between his house; heard two men run across the yard; then saw one man up on the railroad; didn't know he had hit any one, and went back to bed; didn't know Crouse had been shot until nine o'clock next morning, when he was arrested; was scared and asked what the reason he denied shooting, and gave contradictory statements; his name was not Victor, and he never gave it as such; Victor was the name of the man who owned the store he was tending; after he shot he hallooed "you won't try that again;" there were cars standing on the track, and the men were between the track and the house; supposed it was about 12 o'clock when they first came; couldn't say exactly how long a time elapsed between the first and second attempts, but supposed ten or fifteen minutes; his store had been broken into once before through the same window; he slept in the store.

Detective McGovern was recalled and testified that there was an old mark on the shutter which the hammer exactly fits, and he believed that the same hammer was used both times.

Dr. Redlick, sworn—Held a *post mortem* examination of the body in conjunction with other physicians; the ball entered just under the shoulder, passed between the fourth and fifth ribs, severed an artery and entered one of the lungs; couldn't find the ball; death resulted from hemorrhage; Crouse must have had some assistance; he could not have got to where he did without help; he could not have lived more than five minutes.

This concluded the evidence, and the room being cleared, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Harry Crouse came to his death from a wound made by a pistol shot fired by J. T. Glass while he was attempting to break into Glass' store for the purpose of robbery, and that Glass was perfectly justifiable in shooting.

O'Neil was released yesterday, and Glass will be released to-day upon bail, to await the action of Court on the commitment for murder. Of course this will amount to nothing in view of the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Nearly New Piano at a Great Sacrifice.

We have just had left with us for sale, a splendid 7 Octave Rosewood Piano with carved legs, iron frame overstrung bass, made by an established New York factory. It has only been in use three months, and we guarantee it perfect in every respect. The owner has no further use for it, and has instructed us to sell it at a great sacrifice. Here is a bargain for somebody.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

A Special Bargain.

One case real Irish Silk Poplins, 27 inches wide, at 75 cents. These goods are worth $2.00 per yard, and are the best bargains ever offered in Dress Goods.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamship Acapulco at New York.

On track and arriving, three car loads choice Sweet Cider, by

R. F. WEDDELL,
Commission Merchant
347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Commencement of the First Biennial Conference.

Interesting Exercises Last Night in the First Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Scovel's, on Wood street, was very handsomely decorated last night, in honor of the first biennial conference of the Evangelical Alliance. A platform has been erected in front of the pulpit and extended to within a couple of feet of the front row of seats. Each corner of it is ornamented with a vase filled with trailing vines. The pulpit is also prettily and tastefully decorated with evergreen, contrasting cheerfully with the dark walnut. A bouquet of choice flowers in the center of it adds to the general effect. The ferns and vari-colored autumn leaves with which the supports of the chandeliers on either side of the pulpit are dressed, complete the ornamentation, the whole making a picture of exquisite and modest beauty.

In religious circles this conference has been looked forward to with a very considerable degree of interest, not only because of the beneficial influence that it will exert and the good results that will tread upon its footsteps, but because of a wide spread desire to hear an expression of the views and opinions of the eminent men whom it brings together. The audience was a large one, but the church, which has a very extensive seating capacity, greater than a mere glance would indicate, could have accommodated a still larger number.

ORGANIZATION.

The exercises of the evening were opened with a performance by the choir, following which Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Secretary of the Conference, announced that Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York, President of the Conference, could not, owing to affliction, be present. Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of this city, was then called to the chair. A very earnest prayer was offered by Rev. W. M. Taylor, D.D., of New York, after which another hymn was sung and the preliminary services were over. Among the local ministers whom our reporter noted as present were Revs. R. W. Pearson, E. R. Squiers, E. B. Snyder, Dr. Herring, S. H. Nesbit, R. F. Brooke, R. F. Alsop, Dr. Ormond, J. T. Beatty, Dr. Reid, S. R. Frazier, Rev. Butts and B. F. Woodburn.

Rev. Reese F. Alsop, of St. Andrew's church, and Rev. Dr. Hill, of Blairsville, were appointed Recording Secretaries, and Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Dr. B. F. Brooke, and Rev. S. F. Scovel, a Business Committee.

WELCOME.

The first address of welcome was delivered by Hon. F. R. Brunot as follows:

Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends:—I can hardly occupy this position and suffer only the few words said by Mr. Atterbury, in reference to the absence of the President of this Alliance, to pass unsupplemented. I cannot tell how much I regret his absence. I feel altogether unable to fill his place, and must depend upon the good feeling of this audience for support.

In the month of October, 1845, in pursuance of a call issued by one of the most prominent Christian men of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, a general council of Protestant Christendom was convened in the city of Liverpool. The object of the meeting as declared to be the healing of the divisions in the Church of Christ. So large a number of the leading clergymen were present that the practicability of attaining the desired end was demonstrated, and arrangements were made for a meeting in London, which was held the following year. At that meeting the Evangelical Alliance was formed. The organization was participated in by representatives from nearly every Protestant denomination and from all parts of the Christian world. The essential doctrines as held by Evangelical bodies generally were adopted as the basis of union—and the Evangelical Alliance stood forth before the world. Not a new Church, not the promulgation of any new dogma, but the same old Church of the Apostles and Martyrs recruited under the banner of Christian love, like the Apostolic Church illustrating the principle:

"Unity in essentials,
Liberty in non-essentials liberty."

HISTORICAL.

The Alliance has had six general meetings or conferences since its organization, viz: 1851 in London; in 1855 in Paris; in 1857 in Berlin; in 1861 in Geneva, in 1866 in Amsterdam, and in October, 1873, in New York. Each of these meetings constituted a great jubilee over the work already done, and a great illustration of the fact that Protestant Christendom is essentially united in Christ. Although the United States was represented at the London meeting in 1845, the American Alliance was not organized until 1867.

Mr. Brunot then went on to give the summary of doctrine adopted by the Alliance in addition to that of the European body, that there was no desire to give rise to a new denomination or sect, nor effect at this week of its production in this city, and those who wish to witness its performance should secure seats in time.

I. Basis of Membership.
II. Increased Efficiency of Sunday Schools.
Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., New York City.
Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Newark, N. J.
III. Best Way of Reaching the Masses:
Rev. G. W. Heacock, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The popularity of the "Two Orphans" at the Opera House appears to be on the increase, as the play continues to attract crowded houses nightly. This is the last week of its production in this city, and those who wish to witness its performance should secure seats in time.

Lecture Last Evening.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York, inaugurated the Library Course, last evening, at Library Hall, by a lecture on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." The audience was by no means as good in point of numbers as the subject and the distinguished lecturer warranted, but it was composed of the intelligent and appreciative portion of the community, who enjoyed a rich intellectual treat.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions offered by Manager Aims are filling Trimble's Varieties with delighted audiences. The new company have already become established favorites, and their performances give great satisfaction.

Beamer's Benefit.

The grand testimonial benefit to Mr. V. E. Beamer, on Friday evening, November 5, at Library Hall, bids fair to prove a success. The sale of reserved seats will begin on Friday next, at Hale's music store.

Library Hall—Theodore Thomas.

The first of Theodore Thomas' unrivalled concerts, composed of sixty distinguished artists, comes off this evening at Library Hall. In addition to the many other specialties, M'me Madeline Schiller, the celebrated Pianiste, who is recognized as one of the most prominent which has ever visited this country, will make her first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience, in the "Grand Raf Concerto" and "Grand Polonaise." M'me Schiller will perform, during last season, in a number of Mr. Thomas' Concerts in the principal Eastern cities, where she achieved the greatest success, and is reaping a like success in Western cities. The New York *Tribune* says:—As for the Raff concerto we are tempted to say that until Saturday night it had never been fairly heard in New York as all, for the Evangelical Alliance Society was so different from that at the Philharmonic concert early in the season that the work seemed like a new thing. In the first place, Mr. Bergner's performance was no fine particular-ly in the great crescendo passages of the Andante—that we might have enjoyed the concerto even with an inadequate pianiste; but Madame Schiller brought to his interpretation a clear and refined conception, a graceful and pearly touch, a poetical expression and a certain force and directness which we cannot praise too highly. And her playing was simply charming." Of the rest of the performance it is unnecessary to speak in this connection; the organization as a whole is acknowledged to be the most perfect in this or any other country.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

Mass Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, October 27th,

AT 7:30 P. M.,

Corner Eighteenth and Carson Streets, Birmingham.

Meeting will be addressed by

Hon. C. L. POORMAN, of Ohio,
Hon. T. J. BIGHAM,

AND OTHERS.

Band and Marching Clubs will be present.

THOS. M. BAYNE,
Chairman Committee on Meetings and Speakers.
CHAS. S. FETTERMAN, Secretary. 23

HARTRANFT AND RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

ON BUTLER STREET,

Between 46th and 47th streets,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28,

AT 7½ P. M.

Addresses will be delivered by

Hon. C. L. POORMAN, of Ohio,
Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAF, of Ohio,
Maj. A. M. BROWN,
JOHN A. FOX, Esq.

A Brass Band will be in attendance.
All Marching Clubs are invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.
THOS. M. BAYNE,
C. S. FETTERMAN, Sec. 27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS!

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

Having received a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

We are prepared to offer to our patrons Desirable Goods at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

SATIN FINISH CACHMIRE

BLACK SILKS

NEW COLORED SILKS

In choice cloth shades—Seal Browns, Maroon, Myrtle, Prune, Navy Blue, &c. These Silks are very handsome in Shades and Quality, and we can safely say the cheapest offering in the country.

Black Cashmeres,
Mourning Goods,
Dress Goods, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

We Invite an Examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Ave. &

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
P. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE fuller details of the storms in England show that the devastation wrought was indeed terrible. The country inundated by the heavy rains is in the north-eastern counties, particularly that of Lincolnshire. The river sources are in the hilly districts of South Yorkshire and Nottingham, and from this region, favorable for the sudden accumulation of the waters, the floods descend and overtop all barriers in the low level plains to the eastward, converting them into vast lakes of boiling, surging, wreck-laden waters.

THE statement is positively, though not officially made, that President GRANT has determined not to delay much longer in recognizing Cuban belligerency, unless Spain settles matters with its unhappy subjects in that island. The war has had so many elements of barbarism, that it is impossible that civilized nations should quietly look on and permit it to continue. At all events, we are gratified to know that the President thinks the time has come to cease to forbear, and we are very certain that the nation will applaud any act of his that will tend to put an end to the unhappy war that has been raging.

THE Democratic Committee, if it may be so-called, in search of political capital, has a problem in finance offered it by the State Treasurer. He gives facts and figures to show that the allegation that several millions have been taken from the Treasury, in one form or other, during the time Republicans have been in office, is in every particular untrue. We have not the space for the document, but it is a clear refutation, backed by incontestable *data*, of every feature of their charges. Of course, that committee was appointed as a campaign dodge, but it will prove an utter and complete failure. The committee is about as weak as the House that made it.

AMONG the results of the President's visit Westward, it is stated that Mormonism will be treated more rigidly, and the noble red man taught that the Government can make him live peaceably as well as eat rations. It is time these two evils were disposed of. No good reason can be given for tolerating the defiance of law shown by the Mormons. They have paraded a system of religion which sets the laws of the country at defiance, and in many ways operates detrimentally in the development of Utah. The Indian question is one of the most perplexing we have, and, while the principle and policy laid down by the President are just and right, there is evident need of enough show of authority to teach them respect for the authority of the nation.

THE LANDIS-CARRUTH affair at Vineland, has been brought into fresh prominence by the death of CARRUTH. LANDIS is again in jail, and a trial will result, one of the most interesting in criminal history. The question to be determined is whether the shooting caused his death, and if so, whether so rapidly as to establish a high grade of crime against LANDIS. The physician who made the *post mortem* examination does not state his opinion as to whether the shooting was the real, or even remote cause of CARRUTH's death. The Coroner's jury declares that the shooting did cause his death,—and on this verdict LANDIS will be arraigned for taking the man's life. It will afford a magnificent opportunity for able lawyers to make reputation,—this trial of LANDIS.

THE *Post* is really stunning. It has discovered a "bonanza," and is working it with all the diligence imaginable. True, it is not the gold of truth it obtains, but only the deceptive glitter of false metal; yet it is none the less happy. City Solicitor BIGELOW has generally been considered rather too modest to figure as the central figure of a State canvass, yet the *Post* insists that this is his place. It cares nothing for HARTRANFT, and less for RAWLE; yet BIGELOW—why should he not be beaten and abused? Some capital must be had, and if not legitimate, then some that is illegitimate must be produced. So one falsehood after another is manufactured, and appropriately labeled a "bonanza." We believe the experience in California was that Bonanzas were rather dangerous institutions, and the *Post* may realize the same over its new political "bonanza."

WE ARE treated to missives, scraps, papers, and odds and ends of all kinds, to convince us that the *status* of the temperance question is different from what we represent. We wish we really could have a convincing document, that would show that the present shape of the question in this State is such that we could conscientiously commend it. We have as the latest budget, an address of certain Bishops, issued in 1872, in which the subject of prohibition is commended. This is all right, and we think the good Bishops did their duty. Then we have some resolves by Methodist preachers in *Central New York*, giving their views,—to all of which we do not object, as applied to their locality. But the real question for practical, sober-minded temperance people in Pennsylvania is,—will it best serve their cause to have PERSHING elected rather than HARTRANFT? There is no other question at issue, just now. Putting revenge aside, we confidently think there can be but one decision.

JOYCE, the whisky agent, convicted at St. Louis, was an important part in the conspiracy to defraud the Government. He was the leader of the Whisky Ring, and a man of unusual boldness, sharpness, and sagacity, and, notwithstanding the ability of his defence, the jury convicted him upon every count in the indictment. Thus one corrupt revenue officer will receive appropriate punishment. Second, the conviction of JOYCE was in reality the collapse of the whole Ring. It pulled out the very key-stone of the arch and let everything down in ruin. The whisky men had come to believe that the bribing of the local officials was equivalent to the bribing of every one in Washington, and that when they had fixed men like JOYCE, then they could go ahead with the most perfect impunity. The conviction of JOYCE was like a flash of lightning. It revealed to them the perilous position in which they were standing, and showed them there was no one in Washington to whom they could look for help. Hence they are fleeing in every direction from the wrath to come, and are ready to compromise, turn State's evidence, beg for leniency by confession,—do anything, in fact, to escape.

ONE of the bank cashiers has made a statement which, if equally true in its relations to the old banks, illustrates the benefits of the Exposition to our city as well as all else that can be said. It is, that all the deposits at that bank have trebled since the Exposition opened. The depositors are principally retail dealers, and it shows that the incidental benefits of the Exposition have been very large, and quite evenly distributed. Our hotels and street car lines have received large benefits, notwithstanding they, at the outset, thought it would be of no appreciable benefit to them. It has given our city, so far as the smaller branches of trade are concerned, a wonderful waking up. We cannot doubt that the larger forms of business are indirectly benefited, as the retailers purchase from the wholesalers, and thus the prosperity of the one contributes to the advantage of the other. The steam railroads do a vastly increased business at excursion rates. We hope they realize also their share of advantage.

HERE is a photograph of the city government of New York, and its cheapness and beauty under Democratic auspices, as given by the New York *Herald*, which will not be accused of over-drawing the picture to the injury of the Democratic party: "The extravagant expenditures of the municipal departments have added heavily to the burdens of our increasing annual taxation. Every intelligent citizen knows that the city government could be conducted at one-half its present cost if it were managed as a business man would manage his own affairs. One-third of the clerks in most of the departments is a needless force of employes. In labor done for the city on the public works nearly double the number of men are necessary than would be needed on the same amount of work done for a private individual. We may not have the same bold system of robbery in our public offices now that prevailed under the TWEED *regime*, but we still have shameful extravagance in the management of the public affairs." Thus though TWEED is retired, he evidently has educated his followers up to his standard of stealing. It is Democracy, the same, TWEED or no TWEED.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

The Convention of Commissioners of the Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches, has decided on a basis of union, between those two denominations, which is to be consummated in 1877, in the city of Baltimore. We suppose the delay in the time for consummation is given with a view to the submitment of the entire question at issue to the conferences that will be held in the meantime. The basis, as we understand it, consists in harmonizing books of discipline of the two Churches, so that they will be alike in teaching, and in the details of Church government. It will be understood that there was much similarity between the two Churches. In point of doctrine they were identical. In government there were points of difference, but these were more of detail than of principle. As is the case between the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, the word "white" was the sticking point that for a time threatened disagreement. It was finally overcome, however, and all looks favorable to final arrangement of the compromise, or union.

It is really amusing, viewed from an outside standpoint, that this word "white" should be so troublesome in ecclesiastical affairs. It involves, of course, the question of distinction in races. It is not, in any large degree, a political question,—that is one of legal rights and distinctions. It is rather a social issue,—for the presence of the colored people in churches set apart for whites, or largely patronized by whites, is rather a social question, than one of abstract rights and privileges. The churches very freely concede to the colored people all the rights and privileges claimed by them, but both the colored race and whites very earnestly discuss the question of expediency involved. At the South they did manage it, in slavery times, by the whites having the churches at certain hours, and the blacks at certain hours; but since the war the colored people have shown a tendency to care for themselves, so far as church accommodations are concerned. The whole subject is delicate and difficult. The point is, not to offend the sensibilities of any class, and yet meet a felt want in a perfectly acceptable manner. Thus there are those who would banish all distinctions between the two races, and others who would keep those distinctions alive by the formal declarations of books of discipline. Our view is that distinctive phrases, as "white" or "black" should be dropped; and if, in the details of administration the question comes up, let each case be settled on its own merits. This we understand to be substantially the basis agreed upon between the two Methodist bodies. If we apprehend it correctly, we certainly approve its general tenor.

The tendency toward union manifested by the non-Episcopal Methodist bodies is a sign of the times worth noting. It is simply illustrative of a general tendency, more or less active in all denominations in this country. The Presbyterians arranged their basis of union but a short time since, and are now working harmoniously together. The Methodist Episcopal Churches are strongly inclining to organic union, and other denominations show the same tendency. This inclination toward union seems to us to grow out of a disposition to ignore minor differences, and to attach larger importance to the fundamentals of Christian faith. The points over which men divided and fought, years ago, seem absolutely ludicrous now. Within a quarter century points of theological difference were fought over, that are absolutely ignored now. What the result will be none can tell; but there are a few tinged with the old spirit of bigotry that sadly bemoan the departure of the good old times when the color of a man's stockings were typical of the exact shade of his religious faith. For ourselves, we think the modern ideas are the best. The grand fundamentals of faith, substantially the same in all evangelical denominations, are what we live and die by. When we are earnestly alive to religious influences, the minor differences sink away, and the grand essentials rise to view, and become our strength and support. And these are the same, substantially, in all Churches. Hence the recognition of these, and the dropping of the minor teachings and doctrines, really indicates a higher plane of Christian attainment as having been reached. We think the union of the Presbyterians did them good. It rubbed away old prejudices and made them a broader minded, better people. So of the Methodists,—the effect will be the same. And even so of all divided denominations,—to grow up to the plane of a solid acceptance of the essentials of their faith, is to value minor features at their true worth. We are not in these remarks intending to advise Churches, as this is not our province, but to merely express our views of the general question. We think our Methodist friends have done themselves credit by the course they have taken, and hope the basis will prove acceptable, and the consummated arrangement be speedily announced.

A TRAPEZE performer named Onzolo in making a flying leap, at the National Theatre in Cincinnati, on Monday night, missed the bar, and fell to the stage, a distance of twenty feet, injuring himself severely, if not fatally.

A SECT IN POLITICS.

Grasping a Shadow and Losing All.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The writer of this has read with profound interest the letters of Rev. Messrs. Waddle and Browne, on the Prohibition question. Next to Slavery, I believe intemperance in strong drink to be the greatest curse of mankind, and that entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of such drinks would be one of the greatest blessings, if it could be carried out in successful practice. But is there not danger in grasping a shadow, like the child in the fable, and thus losing all? There are other great interests at stake in the coming election—interests which lie very near the foundations of our civil and religious liberties. I cannot better define my meaning than by the following, from the last number of the *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia. The editors say:

A SECT IN POLITICS.

It is in order to say a word on the late Ohio election, though we do not mean to speak of its partizan aspects. But it was almost the first important election in this land in which it was announced beforehand that the vote of one entire Church would be given to one entire party. It is impossible to say how many persons were influenced in their votes by the fact that this Church avowed uncompromising opposition to the public school system of the State, but surely some were. But one thing is patent—the vote of the Roman Catholic Church is dangerously near a great helpful to the party to which it is given. It may give temporary success, and sometimes in a district where parties are evenly balanced, it may help one side into continuous possession of power, but in the long run its embrace will be death.

The Protestant feeling of this country is hard to rouse; indeed, we often feel that Protestants are singularly apathetic, indifferent to the progress of the enemy, and careless concerning right which they should earnestly maintain. And yet this seeming apathy may be readily accounted for. Americans have learned to sink their sectarian differences at the polls. They separate Church and State in their thoughts as they have separated them in their National Constitution. Men go from the same sanctuaries, and from the fellowship which they find in the same forms of worship, and vote on opposite sides of great national or local questions. They return to their places in the house of God next Sabbath, and worship as heartily together as before. They will not carry their party into their church. So also they feel that they cannot carry their church within party lines. They are reluctant to admit that others are less fair and open, or more willing to use their votes for the advantage of their particular sect. They are slow of heart to believe that the priest has been manipulating the men who ought to be free and independent in the exercise of the highest duty which is connected with citizenship.

Occasionally, however, all this is changed. The manipulating hand becomes too clearly visible. The old Protestant feeling begins to stir. Suspicion is roused, and attention is directed to the manœuvring of the enemy. Then, if plotting against any liberty or right of the American citizen, or any principle of the American polity is discovered, woe be to the traitors whose intrigues are unveiled. The latent feeling leaps forth like a flame and turns every thing in its way. The carefully constructed platforms of the politicians go up into smoke or down into ashes. Fair speeches wither up before the wrath of the people, and demagogues and priest-craft escape together into their hiding-places until the danger is overpast. It does not last long usually—fortunately for the fugitives from its fierceness; but it does its work effectually, and then it sinks to rest. And it leaves a lesson which the generation then on the stage of action rarely forgets.

By certain infallible signs, as well as by open avowals, it is now known that the Roman Catholic Church has lately made a united and significant movement. It means to destroy the public schools in the United States, unless it can control them, and make them subservient to its own purposes. It has acted upon the principle for centuries past. Whatever would not serve it must perish. Every Government, every institution, every individual that cannot be moulded and guided by its hand, must vanish from before its face. It means nothing less than this, and hesitates not to avow it. In the celebrated Syllabus, issued by the present Pope, the Papacy arrayed itself against the civilization of the age and the progress of humanity. The outburst of astonishment and indignation with which this arraignment of all modern ideas and institutions was received, did not disencheaten the adherents of Rome. They stand by their programme, and will endeavor to give effect to all its provisions. We do not doubt that the late movement, in regard to the public school system of the United States, is a part of a general scheme, the outlines of which might be deduced from the Papal Syllabus of 1864. At least the movement is one which chimes in most admirably with the statements and arguments of that famous document which expressly condemned all schools freed from ecclesiastical authority. For the present, however, we are glad to know that the Papal party in the United States has failed—failed completely and disastrously. The leaders, we believe, have sprung their trap twenty years too soon. They have shown their hand indiscreetly, and the eyes of the people have been turned full upon them. The late election in New Jersey was proof that in that State men were awaking to the peril foreshadowed by the movements of the priests. What influence was exerted in Ohio by this awakened feeling we do not know, but we know that priests were seen at public meetings, and sometimes attempted defences of their Church and its policy. We are inclined to think them for letting us know so soon what they want, and what they mean to do. It will be our fault now if they succeed. And the men who watch for currents of popular opinion, and construct cunning political platforms, would be wise to note the fact that the Protestant feeling is just beginning to be stirred. It will only require a deepening and its intensity to give it force by which priests and politicians will be swept away to destruction.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

WASHINGTON'S BODY GUARD.

Some "Astounding Discoveries" Contradicted—They were "American Stones Boyer."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Henry Arminius Rattermann, the editor of *Der Deutsche Pionier*, and one of the Curators of "The Historical and Philosophic Society of Ohio," has made some astounding discoveries in relation to Washington's Body Guard, which were entirely unknown to Tattersall, Irving, Sparks, Marshall and other American historians. These newly-discovered facts are: That Lewis Boyer, who died in 1843, was "the last surviving member of Washington's Life Guard; *that the Guard was commanded by Major Vauheer, a Prussian, and every man in it a German, and not one of the men or officers of which it was composed understood a word of English.*"

These astonishing facts were discovered in a letter written by Col. John Johnson, dated May 17, 1849, which has been unearthed in the archives of the aforesaid society. Johnson was an Irishman, who came to this country after the Revolution, and, of course, knew all about the Guard, for Mr. Rattermann, who published a German translation of this letter in the August number of this magazine, "considers Johnson's statement that Washington's body-guard during the war of the Revolution, consisted exclusively of Germans, *unimpeachable*," and thinks "it is strange that none of the American historians mention this fact." He adds: "Even Washington's biographers, Jared Sparks and Washington Irving, knew nothing about the German body-guard of the Commander-in-Chief during the war of Independence."

It would have been strange, Messrs. Editors, if they had mentioned it, for the whole tale is a "baseless fabric"—"such stuff as dreams are made on." Boyer was not a member of the body-guard; nor was the guard commanded by Major Vauheer; neither was it "composed exclusively," or in part, of Germans. The guard was commanded by Major Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island, from its organization in 1776, until the close of 1779, when he was succeeded by Captain William Colfax, the grandfather of Schuyler Colfax, our late Vice President, who commanded it until the close of the war.

Muster-rolls of the guard are still extant, and on none of them does Boyer's name appear; in fact he lacked essential qualifications required in members of the guard. To see the absurdity of this statement, Johnson's it is only necessary to read the following general order, issued by General Washington, giving authority for the reorganization, composition, and continuance of the guard:

"GENERAL ORDER No. 11.

"HEADQUARTERS,
"VALLEY FORGE, March 17, 1778.

"One hundred chosen men are to be annexed to the Guard of the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of forming a corps to be instructed in the manœuvers necessary to be introduced into the army, and to serve as a model for the execution of them. As the General's Guard is composed of *Virginians*, the hundred draughts will be taken from the troops of other States.

"Description of the men: Height from five feet eight inches to five feet ten inches; age from twenty to thirty years; robust constitution; well limbed, formed for activity, and men of established character for sobriety and fidelity. *They must be Americans born.*"

Uzal Knapp, who died in 1856, was the last of the Body Guard.

I. C.

Allegheny City, October 26, 1875.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. BECK'S rivals for that seat in the United States Senate are multiplying. The latest man to take the field is Mr. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, a lawyer of great popularity.

THE New Bedford *Mercury* says that if the towns are thoroughly canvassed, and the respectable voters brought out, Rice will be elected Governor of Massachusetts by at least 30,000.

THE quiet joker of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says: "There will be eleven more prominent candidates for the Presidency on and after the 2d of next month. Eleven States will elect Governors on that day.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) doubts "if there are half a dozen men of consequence west of the Alleghenies and south of the Ohio who consent to Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for President.

THE Utica *Herald* says of Frederick W. Seward that he was his father's constant and trusted adviser. He shaped the details of the most important State papers of the epoch. He managed delicate diplomatic negotiations at times when the salvation of the Union hung upon the reluctant neutrality of foreign Powers.

THE following is the Republican ticket of Jefferson county: Prothonotary, J. B. Henderson; Sheriff, Frederick Crissman; Treasurer, M. V. Shaffer; Associate Judges, J. E. Mitchell and J. C. McComb; County Commissioners, R. A. Travis and S. A. Hunter; County Auditors, J. F. Hawthorn and M. H. Williams; Coroner, Dr. T. J. Bennett.

ON Friday morning a number of Republicans, who were in the neighborhood of Williams, paid a visit to the mines, and descended the shaft, visiting the miners at their work. A number gathered around and were entertained with a number of songs by Harry Reinhold, which they enjoyed immensely and applauded liberally. Several brief addresses were made, to which they listened attentively.

THE Democrats of Senator Wallace's District have nominated as his successor Mr. Thomas Jefferson Boyer, who enjoyed an unenviable notoriety in the Legislature of 1863 as one of the Democratic members who betrayed their party and sold out to Cameron. Mr. Boyer's share in this business was proved and confessed. His excuse was that he dealt with Cameron's agents in order to get evidence to convict them of bribery. His constituents appeared to lack confidence in his statements, and until now have shown no disposition to return him to public life. That is the kind of men the Democrats are now nominating.

PERSONAL.

CARDINAL MANNING looks like a fright when he wears his scarlet skull-cap.

MADAME MACMAHON collected 24,384,405 francs for the sufferers by the Gironde inundation.

ROBERT DALE OWEN lectured a few days ago before the law school at Bloomington, Indiana, on "Villeinage."

SECRETARY ROBESON'S wife lost a camel's hair shawl, valued at $1,000, while visiting in Baltimore last week.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE'S poems, compiled and edited by Mr. John J. Piatt, are soon to be published. Mr. Piatt's edition will contain a sketch of Prentice's life.

DR. KENEALY, of Tichborne fame, is always in trouble. He attempted to lecture on "Magna Charta" in Sunderland the other day, and the result proved that it is one of the inalienable rights of Englishmen to close the mouths of objectionable people. The meeting broke up in a row.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER was admitted last week to practice law in the Supreme Court of Iowa. Her husband is also a lawyer at Clinton, Iowa, and both the husband and wife are partners in the firm of Foster & Rice. Mrs. Foster is said to be a logical, learned, and persuasive advocate.

THE Rev. Robert Collyer introduced Mr. Theodore Tilton at his lecture in Chicago last Friday evening, and in doing so said: "I have been requested to introduce the lecturer of the evening, and do it gladly for the sake of old friendship. I have broken bread with him in his house in years gone by, and he has broken bread in my house, and we shall likely keep on doing so as long as we have bread to break."

THERE has been recently placed in the Louvre, Paris, a statue of the Abbess of Oreux, in Champagne, the work of John L. of Britany. This statue dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is executed after the process of the enamelers of Limoges; the figure is in the customary recumbent position, with the hands clasped, and is composed of wood, upon which have been nailed plaques of repousse copper, very finely worked.

MISS IDA V. SINVILLE, aged twenty, oldest daughter of Mr. R. H. Sinville, a highly respected citizen of Lancaster, was drowned on Saturday afternoon. In company with three other young ladies, Miss Sinville was precipitated into the Conestoga by the backing of a horse attached to the wagon in which they were riding, the deceased being underneath the vehicle. The others saved themselves by clinging to the wheels until rescued.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MADRID has a college for the instruction of young men in the art of hair dressing.

MANY a man has wished he was an autumn leaf, that he might fall off and be pressed by a pretty maiden.

THE Shreveport *Times* refers to a contemporary as "a sickly jackass who edits a paper half the size of his ears."

THE Jersey City *Herald* says: "No man but a horse car conductor has the right of patting a lady on the back without an introduction."

A LAD named George Hempelmann fell through a hatchway from the third floor to the cellar in Cincinnati, on Monday. He died in a few minutes.

M. WATRONS & SONS, lumber manufacturers of Bay City, Michigan, have made an assignment. The liabilities are placed at $60,000; assets, $150,000.

THERE is some talk of taking the old Drake derrick—the first erected in the oil region—to the Centennial. It is still standing, and in a good state of preservation.

WM. STEWART, a liquor dealer, of Au Sable, Michigan, was robbed and murdered in that village last Monday night. The body was found in the street. The skull had been broken with an ax.

A YOUNG man named Hanks Centerfelder, of the Star Base Ball Club, of Covington, Ky., was arrested on Monday, charged with outraging a young girl fourteen years old, named Powell.

WHEN a man has been courting a girl for about fourteen years, and finds her sitting at the piano, singing, "Darling, I am growing old," he should consider his opportunities and the shortness of life.

WM. A. SEARING, Allegheny county, N. J., Iron Company, on going up stairs from the basement of the office, early Saturday morning, saw four masked men working at the safe. He fired his revolver and one of the men fell dead, shot through the heart. The others escaped.

THE flag that waved over Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, during the British bombardment in 1814, and which suggested to Key the composition of "The Star Spangled Banner," is owned by Mrs. Georgiana Armistead Appleton, of Boston, daughter of Colonel Armistead, who commanded the fort during the bombardment. The banner, which is much torn, is now on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa, lying at Portsmouth, N. H., and will be exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. R. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. SCROGGINS,
Fashionable Hair Dressing AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
No. 48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

BRONZE GROUPS,
STATUARY AND URNS.
J. P. SMITH SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

STONECUTTER OR LUMBER YARD TO LEASE. The lots that have been occupied by A. L. Russell & Co. for the past year for stonecutting, corner of Twenty-first and Railroad streets, Twelfth ward. It is a first rate stand for a Stonecutter or Lumber Yard, with river and fine landing and beach privileges and railroad. Possession given 1st January next.
For terms apply to R. S. MORGAN, 113 Liberty st.
October 4, 1875. w3

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
A. L. RUSSELL..... R. W. BEEKSTRESSER.

A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., Cement, &c. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can paint or paint or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
ENGLISH WORSTEDS!
ALL THE
Newest Designs
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Ave.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.
d48
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 16 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. M. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

MORRISON, BARE & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
MANUFACTURE
Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c.
All kinds of
Printing Papers
Made to order at our Mill.
Warehouse, 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KNAKE & M'GINN.
Pittsburgh Music Publishing House.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Patent Arion Piano,
Knake & M'Ginn Piano,
Knake & M'Ginn Organs.
And a large and well selected stock of
Violins, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutes, Banjos
Brass & German Silver Hand Instruments
German and French Accordeons.
Strings, Trimmings and Instruction Books for all Instruments constantly on hand.
Instruments sold on monthly payments.
Send for catalogue and price lists.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Near Suspension Bridge.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly attended to.
Repairing neatly done.

ELECTIONS.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1875.
ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, November 9th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN HOERR, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 12, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, November 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
PITTSBURGH, October 25, 1875.
DESIRING THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office. I would give notice to persons desiring to have their gas meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Penn'a. railroad streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE
TO
Election Officers.

The Election Papers of the several Districts of the County of Allegheny are now ready at the office of the County Commissioners. Also, new Ballot boxes have been extended. Judges or Inspectors will please call in person, or send written order for ELECTION PAPERS; and for BALLOT BOXES where they are needed.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
JACOB LASHEL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.
SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
Citizens and Strangers will find one of the largest and most complete stocks of Dry Goods in the U. S., and everything at the lowest cash prices, either wholesale or retail.

LARGE ARRIVALS
Of New and Desirable
DRESS GOODS!
At Extraordinary Low Prices.
New Black Cashmeres, all qualities, from 50c to $2.50 a yard.
New Black Mohairs, special bargains, from 25c to 87c.
New shades in Colored Alpacas from 25c upwards
New Colored Cashmeres, at very low prices.
New Colored Mohairs, Satteens, Serges, &c.
New style Fall and Winter Plaids.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Plain and Plaid Camel's Hair Cloths.
New Fine Dress Goods, all kinds
New Mourning Dress Goods, large stock.
New Black and Gray Striped Dress Silks.
Grand Bargains offered in best
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
All qualities from $1 to $3.50.
Our Great Popular Bargains in
Good Dark Dress Goods,
At 12½c, 15c, 18¾c, and 25c,
Unsurpassed in any city in the Union.
NOTICE.
Owing to our large and increasing sales, visiting the Eastern markets every week, and doing a strictly cash business, buyers will understand that we can offer them the very best inducements.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
White and Scarlet all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scotch all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.
FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool
VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland
VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.
For Misses and Children.
White Merino
Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS.
No Old Stock.
ALL FRESH.
FALL STYLES.
HENRY McCALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23, 1875.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the following work:
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.
Magee street, from Bigelow street to Bluff street.
Sixth street from Bingham street to Water street.
GRADING AND PAVING.
Church alley from Bank street to 36th street.
PAVING AND CURBING.
Shingiss street from Old avenue to Locust street.
PAVING.
Pearson alley from 43d street to 44th street.
SEWERS.
30-inch Brick Sewer on Locust alley from Meyran street to a connection with a culvert under the Penna. Railroad near Ravine street.
By order of the Mayor.
EDWARD ALLEN, City Engineer.

On Orphan street from Larimer avenue to Joseph street.
Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 3 P. M.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of property owners or the city.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21, 1875.
NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., THURSDAY, October 28th, 1875, for repairs to Fifth avenue Market House, according to specifications to be seen at office of Superintendent of Markets.
The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1875.
SEALED

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Gazzam's Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1875.

Our banks report, many of them, an increase of deposits, consequent on the increased receipts of dealers, chiefly in the retail lines of business. Could the general features of business we now have be permanently continued we would say we have reasonably good times. How much permanency it will have will be indicated in a week or two, and then forecastes can be made for the coming winter. As it is we record the circumstance that a good degree of general prosperity prevails, and the lines of deposits show that this is very fair at the present.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of affairs in that city: The weather during the week, with the exception of Monday, was splendid. The wholesale dealers had a steady, active trade, while the retailers had a most acceptable benefit. The streets were full of people, and everything wore a cheerful, hopeful aspect. Collections were not quite all that was desirable, with the fact comes the excuse from country correspondents that the farmers are all exceedingly busy threshing and doing other fall work, and they therefore have no time to come to town and settle bills. They will be sure to give them in time, as they have the produce to make all who deal with them happy.

The weak past was marked by a steady decline in deposits, both here and in New York. Chicago banks have gained in New York, and country banks have made steady and large drafts on Chicago, both for discounts and currency. As no speculative projects can be detected, the signs in a hopeful one, as it shows an active movement in crops, and generally in the business of the country.

The market for exchange during the week has been weak and drooping. The closing figures were 50@75c per $1,000 discount. The large purchases by the city, amounting to considerably more than $300,000, in addition to usual sales, simply relieved the market for the moment, but had no effect in strengthening prices. Very considerable parcels of currency were received by some of the banks from New York.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¾	5-20's 1865—coupon	116⅜
U.S. 6's, 1881	124¾	10-40's	113¾
" 1867	118⅜	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	119¼	New 5 per cents	114⅝
" 1864	119¼	10-40's—coupons	116⅝
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝
Erie	17⅝	Union Pacific	66⅝
L. S.	92	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	94	Harlem	131
St. Paul	34⅜	Adams Express	100⅜
Do. Pref.	62¾	American Express	57½
Michigan S.	90⅞	U. S. Express	44¼
Do. Central	61⅜	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	79¼
Illinois Cent.	97⅜	Quicksilver	37¾
Do. Pref.	81	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Rock Island	103⅝	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21
Chicago & Alton	93½	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	41	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	84⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., F. W. & C. (S)	51	Cen. Trans (S)	46½
Reading (S)	24⅝	Empire Dr. (A)	4¼
Penna. (S)	57½	Q. C. & M. (A)	none
Oil Creek (S)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	76
Lehigh Valley	62¾		

NEW YORK, October 26, 1875.

The customs receipts were $342,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $250,000. The produce exports were $3,929,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling was firm at 479¼@481¾. Gold opened at 115¾, and closed at 115¾, the two extremes of the day. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 and 1-32 per diem, and 3 and 2 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were firm in late afternoon dealings. The largest business was in Union Pacific land grants, which sold at 98@98¼, sinking funds advanced to 89. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were firm at 85¾. Milwaukee & St. Paul, LaCrosse division, sold at 94, Michigan Southern at 108¾, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s at 113¾, Cleveland & Pittsburgh consolidated sinking fund at 108, Rock Island 7s at 108¾, and Ohio & Mississippi 2d at 66. State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened quiet, and in the general list there was a decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent. Missouri Pacific, however, declined from 10¼ to 8¾, rallied to 10, and still later reacted to 9¼. Western Union fell off from 85¼ to 76¾. Union Pacific from 67 to 66¾. Michigan Central from 61¾ to 61, Lake Shore from 60½ to 60, Northwest from 38 to 37¾, Erie from 17¼ to 16¾, and Hannibal & St. Joe from 21¼ to 20¾. Pacific Mail advanced from 40½ to 41¾, and reacted to 40¾. Toward one o'clock an improved tone set in, and at the second call prices in some instances made a partial recovery. Illinois Central advanced to 94¾. During the last hour of business stocks were firm and higher on the general list. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, rising from 61 to 62¾, with the closing sales at 61¾. Lake Shore advanced to 60¾, Pacific Mail to 41, Western Union to 77¼, Erie to 17¾, Northwest to 37½, Union Pacific to 66 1-2, Hannibal & St. Joseph to 21, and C. C. & I. C. to 94¼. In final sales there was a reaction of ¼ to ¾ per cent. Missouri Pacific closed at 9 1-4, the two extremes of the day having been 10¾ and 8¾. Illinois Central sold at 94@94 1-4.

The *Commercial* says: We learn that arrangements are on foot to settle the past due interest on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central first mortgage, on which default was made by the lessee, the Pennsylvania Central Company, last April. There is, we believe, a fair prospect of some sort of an early settlement.

A meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was held to-day, to receive the report of a committee appointed to confer with the President and Directors of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. The committee made a report, showing that during these years and three months in which the road has been leased to the Atlantic & Pacific Company the net earnings have been $4,099,275, and the disbursements for interest on the funded debt, rentals and dividends (not including the quarterly dividend just declared), have been $473,567, showing a deficit of $474,712 on obligations contemplated by its lease, besides some $300,000 taxes due and not provided for. The committee say: We would suggest that if stockholders would come forward and take the $1,854,000 third mortgage bonds at 75 per cent., then the floating debt could be relieved, and by the stockholders foregoing their rental for a few years, we have no doubt that with proper management the future growth of business on the road will in time make their stock of value; otherwise the third mortgage bondholders, the most of whom are floating debt creditors, may ask for their rights, and in that case take the property. In any event, we would recommend that if the leases of the several branches, excepting perhaps the Carondelet, cannot be cancelled, that they be so modified as not to prove a loss to the company operating them.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 122,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 6,500 Northwest common, 4,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Union Pacific, and 7,000 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 123⅜; 5-20s '64, 118½; do of '65, 119½; do of '65, new, 118½; do '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 115½; do preferred, 116; currency 6s, 128¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 48¾; do new, 46; Virginia new, 29½; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 100¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76½; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 100½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 44¾; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 17¼; preferred, 35; Harlem, 132; preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 61¾; Union Pacific, 66½; Lake Shore, 60¾; Illinois Central, 94; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 37¾; preferred, 80¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 34½; preferred, 62½; Toledo & Wabash, 5¾; preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 5; preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 90½; preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 44; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joe, 20¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18; Cantral Pacific, 104½; Union, 102.

LONDON, October 26.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ per cent., or ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 94 9-16; account 94⅝; 5-20s '65, 103½; do '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 15⅜; preferred 32.

PARIS, October 26.—Rentes 65f 52½c.

FRANKFORT, October 26.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 26, 1875.

There is nothing important to record in commercial circles; our merchants generally continue to report business dull, although it is probably about all that we can reasonably expect.

APPLES—Continue to come forward freely, but prices are still maintained, $3a3,50 per barrel for fair to good, and $4a4,50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Continues dull, with the supply overstocking, and prices are weak and lower; prime to choice rolls, 25a28; do. solid packed, 20a23c. Dealers all agree in reporting a dull market.

BEANS—Quoted, in a small way, at $1,90 a2 for choice, and $2a2,10 for navies.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per barrel.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c for August, and 14a14¼ for September; prime New York, 13c.

EGGS—Fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 27a28. The bulk of the receipts recently were pickled.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Old red winter wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7; old spring wheat, $7,00a7,25; new ditto, $5,50a7. Rye Flour, $3,50a3,75. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3¼ cents per pound.

GROCERIES—There are no new features in the grocery trade deserving of special notice, or to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. Business is dull, and prices remain unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	22	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	24	R. Java, ibpkgs	37
Rio Fancy	26	R. Java, loose	38¾
Rio, in pkgs	20		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¾@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	56@63	New Orleans	46@70
Syrups	35@40		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	32@40	Sugar Drips	30@35
Maryland	45	White Drips	25@30
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—There is a very general complaint in the trade of dullness, and instead of improving it appears to be growing worse and worse. Wheat, excepting for strictly prime, is dull, with more offering than can be disposed of, prices, however, remain about as last quoted, new red winter, $1,25a1,35; new white, $1,30a1,40; old red $1,40a1,45. Sprouty Wheat is difficult to dispose of even at from figures—millers are have all they want of it. The Oat market is dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Ohio white, quoted at 42a43c; ditto mixed, 40a41c. Corn also dull; Shelled, 68a70c, free in elevator; Ear, 58a60c, on track; new ear Corn offered at 50c, with but few buyers. Rye quiet and nominal at 85a90c. Barley very dull, and prices drooping.

HAY—Baled is dull, but unchanged; prarie, on track, by the car load, $12a14; timothy, $17a20.

ONIONS—Dull; $2a2,50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and prices range easy, but unchanged; Peerless and Early Rose, 38a40c; Peach Blows, 43a45c. Sweets, $2a3 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Trade is falling off, and the market is dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change.

Hams—Extra S. C.	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tcs	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12	Do. do. in bbls	14¾
Sugar Sacon, S. C.	—	Lard, Ref. for sum.	13
Breakfast Bacon, in barrel	14	Do. in kegs	14
Do. in tcs	14¼	Do. in bbls	13¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.	—	Do. in buckets	13¾
Pickled Pigs' Feet	—	Do. in tin canisters	14
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Do. Sides	12¾	Do. 10 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	11¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	13	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	22.25	Carbon Oil	—
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	—		

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9 1-2a9¾c for city rendered; 3a3½c for country.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 26, 1875.

The market has ruled pretty up again, and it looked to-day as if another reaction had set in. Crude, as compared with Monday, advanced 5a7½c per bbl., immediate shipment being quoted at $1,67 1-2, against $1,60 yesterday. The general belief in well informed circles is that there will not be much change in the raw article for the present, unless some new territory should be opened up, and of this there does not appear to be much prospect. Refined is also firmer, with some toughty, whereas for a week or more past there appears to have been no buyers; to-day there were offers to buy at 15½c delivered in Philadelphia and 13c in Baltimore. Freights are to be advanced 12 1-2 cents per bbl. on and after the first of next month.

The Barrel market continues dull, and prices are still tending downward; countries, $1,25a1,30; city make, $1,40a1,45; best makes of the latter offering at $1,45.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl		500
King & G	Geo. Pohl		354
John Speer	Geo. Pohl		102
Citizens O. W.	Geo. Pohl		450
D. Bly & Co.	David Bly & Co.		100
McKee & Sons	Warden, F. & Co.		200
Aladdin Oil Co	J. S. Davis		202
Central Oil Co	Central Oil Co		500
Total			2,208

Highwines.

[From F. O. Boyd & Co.'s Circular, New York, October 23]—Highwines during the week closing this day have been rather dull, with a slight falling off in the demand. On Monday, 18th inst., the market opened with sales of 250 barrels at $1,17½ per gallon, and has fluctuated between that price and $1,17, closing to-day at $1,17, firm. The production has again been slightly increased in the week, and continued decline in corn inducing some distillers to increase their capacity. The total production of distilled spirits from grain in the United States on the 1st inst. was 183,348 gallons per day, Illinois alone producing over 45 per cent of this), and on the 1st of October, 1874, 192,010 gallons, showing a slight decrease this year. With the present tax of 90c per gallon, the daily revenue from this source is $165,013.20. The following States produce per day 157,782 gallons: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, more than one-half of which is made in Illinois.

Alcohol tax paid is in good demand at 2a3c over the price of highwines.

Alcohol, for export, entirely nominal. Nothing doing doing.

Receipts of highwines and alcohol for the week 1,600 barrels; sales do 1,600 barrels, stock under 2,000 barrels.

A Poor Rule That will not Work Both Ways.

Some parties who are "long" on some articles dealt in on the Board of Trade are advocating the position that the "longs" can refuse to accept high-priced property on contracts, and they would only be liable for damages under the rules of the board. For instance, A sells B one hundred thousand bushels of wheat seller October, at $1,25; the market declines to $1,05, and the New York market follows suit; when A tenders the property, B refuses to receive it, and calls a committee to establish a settlement price. It is stated that parties on the "short" side sometimes sell cash property to advantage which they had reserved for their contracts and forfeit the latter, a committee establishing the damages on prices based on the shipping demand.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

P. Phillips & Co	1	Wilson & Co. m	1
S. B. & Co. o	2		
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur. o	16	Zug & Co. o	2
Soho Fur. o	2	Singer, N. & Co. p	3
S., B. & Co. o	2	Pgh. F. & I. Co. m	7
Isabella Fur.	8	Lewis B. & D. o	2
Total			42

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Carnegie B. & Co. m	3	Caughey & H. m	3
Ed Thompson S. W.	5	Klinick & Co. m	1
Laughlin & Co. o	4	Lucy Fur. o	27
W. Mullins & Co.	3		
Total			46

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull and little doing. Wheat dull and lower at $1,07¼. Corn firmer; cash lower. Oats, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,18.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 26, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull but closed active and firmer; No. 1 spring Chicago $1,13; No. 2 $1,10¾ spot; $1,10¼ seller October; $1,07¾ seller November; $1,07¼ seller December; No. 3 93¾c; rejected 80¾a 81c. Corn higher; No 2 32¾a32⅞c spot; 32¾c bid seller October; 31¾c bid seller November; 47¾a48c seller year; rejected 50¾a51c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 33¼a33½c spot; 32a32½c seller November; 31¾a32c seller year. Barley firm; 85a 85¼c seller October; 82½c seller November. Rye: 70c seller October; 73c seller November.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; old $20,65a21; new $20,25 spot; $20,65a20,70 seller October; $19,50 seller November. Lard dull and nominal; 13½c seller October. Bulk meats quiet at 8¾a9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1,13.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn higher at 33¾c cash; 31¾c November. Oats unchanged. Pork easy at $20,62½ cash. Lard easier; $13,10 October.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Flour: receipts 16,000 barrels; little more business doing; prices not decidedly changed. Wheat: receipts 181,000 bushels; more steady and rather more doing in export; rejected spring $1,03a1,06; No. 3 spring $1,08a1,16; No. 3 Milwaukee $1,14a1,25, latter for fancy; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,23a1,23; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,24a1,25; amber western $1,23a1,45; white $1,30a1,51¾. Rye quiet, western and State 80a90c. Barley active; Canada West $1,13a1,20¼. Malt firm. Corn steady; receipts 54,000 bushels; western mixed steam 69a69¼c; do sail 71a72½c. Oats active; receipts 95,000 bushels; western mixed and State 36a48c; white western and State 45a 53c. Hay firm; shipping 70c. Hops firm; yearlings 8a10c. Coffee quiet at 18¾a21¼c. Molasses and rice quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾c; prime 8¾c. Petroleum more active and firmer; crude 6¾a 6¾c; refined 13¾c. Eggs unchanged. Rosin firm at $1,85a1,90. Pork unsettled and heavy at $21,80a22. Beef quiet and unsettled. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear to arrive 13¾c; city 13¾c. Lard unsettled at 13¾c. Butter heavy; western 16a25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,16½.

A notable feature of trade on the lower floor of the Produce Exchange to-day was the corner in lard, directed against October "shorts," which was brought about in an attempt of the "bears" to cover. To-day the market for October contracts opened at 14 3-16c, and rapidly ran up to 14⅝c, which in the lard trade is a very marked advance. Considerable sales were made. The fight between the opposite factions is for the most part confined to New York, and prices advanced to-day, while in Chicago they were depressed. To show how the "shorts" are being squeezed in this month, it may be stated that November contracts were offered on 'Change to-day at 13¾c, or 1½c under October, while only 13¼c was bid. Again sellers' options for the year were only a shade under 12¾c, though the seller would be very careful not to deliver this month.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—Cotton steady at 13¾c. Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat dull at $1,25a1,30. Corn dull at 63a 62c. Oats dull at 30a42c. Barley quiet; spring $1,10a1,15. Rye firm at 78a80c. Pork: quiet; sales at 21c. Lard dull and nominal; steam 13¾c; kettle 13¾a14c; current make 13¾c. Bulk meats quiet; old 8¾a12¼a13c loose; new, 10 to 20 days in salt, jobbing shoulders 8¾a9c; clear rib 12¼a 12¾c; clear 12 1-2c. Bacon active at 10¾a 13¾a14c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash $1,22; No. 1 white Michigan $1,23; cash in full interest of improving it appears to be growing worse and worse. Wheat, excepting for strictly prime, is dull, with more offering than can be disposed of, prices, however, remain about as last quoted, new red winter, $1,25a1,35; new white, $1,30a1,40; old red $1,40a1,45. Sprouty Wheat is difficult to dispose of even at from figures—millers are have all they want of it. The Oat market is dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Ohio white, quoted at 42a43c; ditto mixed, 40a41c. Corn also dull; Shelled, 68a70c, free in elevator; Ear, 58a60c, on track; new ear Corn offered at 50c, with but few buyers. Rye quiet and nominal at 85a90c. Barley very dull, and prices drooping.

HAY—Baled is dull, but unchanged; prarie, on track, by the car load, $12a14; timothy, $17a20.

ONIONS—Dull; $2a2,50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and prices range easy, but unchanged; Peerless and Early Rose, 38a40c; Peach Blows, 43a45c. Sweets, $2a3 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Trade is falling off, and the market is dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change.

Hams—Extra S. C.	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tcs	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12	Do. do. in bbls	14¾
Sugar Sacon, S. C.	—	Lard, Ref. for sum.	13
Breakfast Bacon, in barrel	14	Do. in kegs	14
Do. in tcs	14¼	Do. in bbls	13¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.	—	Do. in buckets	13¾
Pickled Pigs' Feet	—	Do. in canisters	14
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Do. Sides	12¾	Do. 10 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	11¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	13	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	22.25	Carbon Oil	—
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	—		

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a 2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9 1-2a9¾c for city rendered; 3a3½c for country.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 26, 1875.

The market has ruled pretty up again, and it looked to-day as if another reaction had set in. Crude, as compared with Monday, advanced 5a7½c per bbl., immediate seipment being quoted at $1,67 1-2, against $1,60 yesterday. The general belief in well informed circles is that there will not be much change in the raw article for the present, unless some new territory should be opened up, and of this there does not appear to be much prospect. Refined is also firmer, with some toughty, whereas for a week or more past there appears to have been no buyers; to-day there were offers to buy at 15½c delivered in Philadelphia and 13c in Baltimore. Freights are to be advanced 12 1-2 cents per bbl. on and after the first of next month.

The Barrel market continues dull, and prices are still tending downward; countries, $1,25a1,30; city make, $1,40a1,45; best makes of the latter offering at $1,45.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
Craig	Sunbeam o'w		161
C. C. Beggs	National o'w		80
Total			241

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl		500
King & G	Geo. Pohl		354
John Speer	Geo. Pohl		102
Citizens O. W.	Geo. Pohl		450
D. Bly & Co.	David Bly & Co.		100
McKee & Sons	Warden, F. & Co.		200
Aladdin Oil Co	J. S. Davis		202
Central Oil Co	Central Oil Co		500
Total			2,208

Highwines.

[From F. O. Boyd & Co.'s Circular, New York, October 23]—Highwines during the week closing this day have been rather dull, with a slight falling off in the demand. On Monday, 18th inst., the market opened with sales of 250 barrels at $1,17½ per gallon, and has fluctuated between that price and $1,17, closing to-day at $1,17, firm. The production has again been slightly increased in the week, and continued decline in corn inducing some distillers to increase their capacity. The total production of distilled spirits from grain in the United States on the 1st inst. was 183,348 gallons per day, Illinois alone producing over 45 per cent of this), and on the 1st of October, 1874, 192,010 gallons, showing a slight decrease this year. With the present tax of 90c per gallon, the daily revenue from this source is $165,013.20. The following States produce per day 157,782 gallons: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, more than one-half of which is made in Illinois.

Alcohol tax paid is in good demand at 2a 3c over the price of highwines.

Alcohol, for export, entirely nominal. Nothing doing doing.

Receipts of highwines and alcohol for the week 1,600 barrels; sales do 1,600 barrels, stock under 2,000 barrels.

A Poor Rule That will not Work Both Ways.

Some parties who are "long" on some articles dealt in on the Board of Trade are advocating the position that the "longs" can refuse to accept high-priced property on contracts, and they would only be liable for damages under the rules of the board. For instance, A sells B one hundred thousand bushels of wheat seller October, at $1,25; the market declines to $1,05, and the New York market follows suit; when A tenders the property, B refuses to receive it, and calls a committee to establish a settlement price. It is stated that parties on the "short" side sometimes sell cash property to advantage which they had reserved for their contracts and forfeit the latter, a committee establishing the damages on prices based on the shipping demand.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

P. Phillips & Co	1	Wilson & Co. m	1
S. B. & Co. o	2		
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur. o	16	Zug & Co. o	2
Soho Fur. o	2	Singer, N. & Co. p	3
S., B. & Co. o	2	Pgh. F. & I. Co. m	7
Isabella Fur.	8	Lewis B. & D. o	2
Total			42

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Carnegie B. & Co. m	3	Caughey & H. m	3
Ed Thompson S. W.	5	Klinick & Co. m	1
Laughlin & Co. o	4	Lucy Fur. o	27
W. Mullins & Co.	3		
Total			46

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull and little doing. Wheat dull and lower at $1,07¼. Corn firmer; cash lower. Oats, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,18.

45a50c; X 45a48c; medium 50a52c; coarse 40a 49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 41a13c; medium 49a50c; coarse 40a49c; combing washed 5a42c; combing unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed, 30a31c; coarse and medium do 34a37c; tub washed 49a55c; extra and merino pulled 38a42c; No. 1 and super pulled 37a41c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—9 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 20 bbls onions, 10 do peas, J. H. Loh & Co; 4 cars flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do m feed, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 75 bxs soap, J. L. Dripseath & Co; 20 do, Curry & M; 30 packages pickles, Schlegel & Z; 10 bbls liquor, Getty & Co; 5 do, F. Evart; 35 pkgs lard, J. H. Parker; 10 do, W. B. Hays & Son; 90 do, 20 cases tobbacco, T. C. Jenkins; 2 packages butter, Head C. & Co; 65 bbls liquor, Casey F. & Co; 210 packages c goods, honey, 8 sks d fruit, J. H. Lippincott; 1 car barley, Gangwich & S; 2 do flour, D. Wallace, 10 bbls spirits, J. McCullough; 2 cars barley, Frauenheim & V; 1 car flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 do, J. A. Fleming & Co; 2 do tomatoes, H. Rea Jr; 1 do, L. G. Graff & Co; 1 do b corn. R. Dickey & C; 1 do hay, W. Linkland; 30 bbls flour, H. Schnelbach; 6 sacks walnuts, 20 pkgs butter, Voigt M. & Co; 5 pkgs walnuts, G. B. Peabody; 10 do, J. J. Pettit & Co; 20 cases tobacco, Carter Bro; 25 do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 36 do, Watt L. & Co; 15 bxs cheese, 1 do butter, N. J. Braden; 4 rolls leather, W. Heuer & Son; 9 bags flour, S. S. Marvin; 73 sks oats, D. Wallace; 30 bags bw flour, I. Hippley; 23 bbls flour, Roberts & S; 47 sks oats, J. White Jr; 10 bbls apples, A. Bricker & Son; 20 bags bw flour, Means S. & Co; 50 bxs soap, T. C. Jenkins; 50 bbls bw flour, J. Porterfield; 133 bbls apples, J. H. Downs; 1 car potatoes, Wilbert & W; 1 do, G. L. Peabody; 1 do, A. Bricker & Son; 1 do apples, D. Wells & Co; 1 do, J. White; 1 car potatoes, Head, C. & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—4 cars barley, J. A. Graff & Son; 1 car b handles, R. Dickey & Co; 100 bbls lime, King, Son & Co; 1 car lath, Dunbar & Co; 150 bbls apples, J. White, Jr., & Son; 150 do, Head, C. & Co; 80 do, R. Fox & Co; 60 do, W. J. Steel & Co; 1 car lime, Fox & M; 2 g stoues, Kloman, P. & Co; 2 do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 24 bxs mdse, T. M. Ralston; 2 organs, A. H. Stedman; 9 bxs s cases, F. Pollard; 4 bxs g oil, R. E. Sellers & Co; lot furniture, A. Millikin & Co; 3 pkgs tobacco, J. M. Hauck & Co; 2 cases oil, Harris & E.; 140 bbls apples, R. T. Weddell; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 100 do, S. S. Marvin & Co; 48 chairs, A. Ortell; 1 car do, Dauler & Son; 12 casks ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 91 sacks oats, Kell & R; 199 do, Jas. Graham; 2 cars bricks, Dunbar. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car pipe, Mt. Jackson; 1 car potatoes, Arbuckle & H.; 372 bbls pa per, Godfrey & Co; 10 kegs p bury, Luebbe Bros; 30 do, Dilworth Bro; 9 kegs butter, Knorr & Orr; 3 cars oil bbls, R. Wormcastle; 6 do, B. D. Moore; 15 s oats, 3 bbls beans, McBane & A; 35 bbls beans, 3 do eggs, 2 do, butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 do nuts, 10 do potatoes, G. L. Peabody; 1 car do, A. Vogel.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—10 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 10 do, J. McCullough; 10 cases tobacco, T. C. Jenkins; lot furniture, H. Berger; 1 cask g ware, 1 bbl do, Bryce W. & Co; 100 tar barrels, H. A. Clifford & Co; 3 tool chests, 2 jacks, W. Bauton; 4 tubs, A. Bahmer; 1 box mdse, A. Marks; 1 sk nuts, J. H. Loh & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, Head C. & Co; 30 ¾ buts tobacco, 30 cadds do, T. C. Jenkins; 4 bbls hams, 25 trs do, Reese Owens & Co; 3 bbls tobacco, 1 box samples, W. & D. Rinehart, 8 pails, 30 cads tobacco, 15 buts do, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 bbls flour, T. C. Jenkins; 100 do, 400 sks do, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 box drugs, Harris & E; 50 bbls tar, Tar & Chemical Wks; 5 bales moss, Holtzeman & W; 10 do, C. Hoveller; 6 casesl tobacco, A. Schaub; 6 do, Maul & G; 50 boxes soap, Dilworth Bros; 8 sem barrels, 2 do tierces, Reese Owens & Co; 10 do boxes, Dilworth Bro; 1 car stoves, A. Depp; 2 iron safes, 1 vault front, Hall's S. & Lock Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—42 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 20 do, Sable Coal Co; 30 do, Armstrong D. & Co; 13 cars stone, Isabella Furnace Co; 10 do, Lucy F. Co; 6 do, Shuman, Berger & Co; 2 do lumber, G. A. Mundorff; 1 do, R. M. Reed; 1 do, Side Planing Mill Co; 1 do, A. L. Shaffer; 1 do S. Proson; 1 do, Anderson & R; 1 car shingles, Dunbar & Co; 1 do s ware, P. Duff & Co; 2 do hay, G. Hoffman; 1 do, Briggs & K; 1 do hay, 1 do straw, Irwin & H; 2 do clay, Miles Fire Brick Co; 2 do, C. H. Armstrong & Son; 2 do, Harbison & W; 10 do hay,

...S.

...er Meeting.

... Taylor, D. D., of Newark, ...elegate to the Conference of the ...ngelical Alliance now in session in our city, will lead the noon prayer meeting today at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Meeting commences at 12 o'clock, and continues 45 minutes. Strangers in the city are cordially invited to this meeting.

A Bold Thief

About 7 o'clock last evening a man entered Gillinger's jewelry establishment, at the corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, and asked to look at a gold watch, as he wished to buy one. It was handed out to him, when he requested to have another so that he could compare the weight of the two; this was handed to him also, and after holding them in his hands for a moment, he laid one down and started out of the door with the other at the top of his speed. A chase was immediately instituted, but the fellow succeeded in making good his escape with the watch.

A Suggestion.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards is to be held to-morrow evening in Lawrenceville, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and a similar meeting has also been announced for the same time at McKeesport. They deserve to be well attended, for good speakers will be present at both places, but we have been requested to ask such of the marching clubs as do not propose going to McKeesport, to visit Lawrenceville. The residents of the latter place desire to have a good meeting there, and are of the opinion that it, in connection with a torchlight demonstration, will be productive of beneficial results.

Resolutions of Respect.

PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office 62 Wood St., Cor. Fourth Ave.
PITTSBURGH, October 25, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held at three o'clock this p. m., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our esteemed friend and fellow Director, Robert H. Hartley, thereby depriving us of his counsel.

Resolved, That we bow with submission to the Divine will of Him "who doeth all things well," but we cannot but be painful affected with a sense of our loss in the removal of our worthy companion and friend, who always counselled wisely and for the best interest of this company.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and entered on the minute book of the company.

HENRY LLOYD, Pres.
HILLIS MCKOWN, Sec.

Political.

The Republican County Committee held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Mr. Jno. A. Fox, Secretary of the Committee on Naturalization, gave notice that lost papers could be duplicated, provided they were taken out in this county, on application to him. Mr. Diehl, from the Committee to make arrangements for the grand final parade of the campaign reported that it would be held on Saturday night next. Mr. George W. Wilson had been selected as Chief Marshall, with John Froelich of the Ninth ward Chief of Staff and Captain William Aull as Adjutant General. The following meetings were announced for the present week in which marching clubs are invited to participate. Corner of Eighteenth and Carson streets, South Side, this evening. At McKeesport Thursday night when transportation will be furnished via. the Connellsville Railroad. At Lawrenceville on Thursday night, on Butler street between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, at which Hon. Mr. Poorman and Hon. Mr. Updegraff, both of Ohio, will speak. On Friday night at Etna Borough, in the Eighth ward, and in the Thirty-second ward, and on Saturday night in the Thirty-fifth ward, and at Oakdale. Another meeting of the Committee will be held on Friday afternoon.

A mass meeting and parade takes place in the Twenty-fourth ward this evening, notice of which will be found in another column. In view of the fact that there has been no demonstration in that ward during this campaign, it would be well for the marching clubs to pay special attention to it and turn out in full force.

NO RESULT.

An Abortive Conference Between the Puddlers and Manufacturers.

A long conference was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue, between committees representing the manufacturers and the puddlers, regarding the wages to be paid the latter for puddling. It adjourned, however, without any conclusion having been arrived at. The proposition submitted by the manufacturers last week, that the puddlers receive $4.50 per ton for boiling, was declined. At the meeting of the boilers, on Saturday last, they instructed their representatives not to accept that proposition, and as a matter of course, the delegates could do nothing but reject it. The greater part of the afternoon was spent in argument over the matter, the iron men endeavoring to convince the puddlers that the depression in trade and the decrease in the price of iron will not justify more than $4.50 per ton for boiling. Another conference will be held next Saturday, and if a compromise should be effected at further meetings the indications are that it will be on $5.00 per ton.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Seventh Semi-Annual Session Yesterday.

The seventh semi-annual meeting of the West Pittsburgh District M. E. Conference began its session yesterday morning in the Liberty street M. E. church, Rev. J. A. Miller, P. E., in the chair. After singing the forty-seventh hymn, Dr. B. F. Brooke, pastor of Christ M. E. church, led in prayer. S. G. Miller was elected Secretary and W. F. Connor Assistant Secretary. The roll was called, but, up to the hour of calling, many of the members of the Conference had not arrived.

When Rev. A. V. Galbraith's name was called, the Presiding Elder announced that he had died on the 3d of October. A committee on obituaries was then appointed, consisting of Revs. Joseph Giedhill, J. H. Rogers and C. M. Westlake.

Bishop Foster, who was present, was introduced to the Conference, and delivered a very interesting address. At the close of his remarks he suggested that as there was no other item on the programme that the remaining part of the morning be devoted to a general expression of thought upon the questions suggested by his remarks. He was followed by Rev. T. M. Hudson, one of the oldest members of the Conference, Dr. B. F. Brooke, Rev. J. H. Rogers, Dr. S. H. Nesbit and Rev. J. L. Deems.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Meeting Yesterday—Some Caustic Resolutions and Speeches.

The State Prohibitionist Convention commenced its session in this city yesterday morning, in Lafayette Hall. The meeting was expected to have been opened at ten o'clock, with Bishop Simpson in the chair, but it was nearer eleven when an organization was effected, with Mr. Powell, of the East End, temporarily presiding. The organization was completed by the appointment of a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

After the organization, Hon. Jas. Black, of Lancaster, Chairman of the State Central Prohibition Committee, made an address, in which he savagely attacked both parties, Democratic and Republican, but especially the latter. During his speech the Prohibition candidate for Governor, Rev. R. Audley Brown, arrived, and was received with great applause.

Afterward a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen was announced: Dr. E. E. Swift, Chairman; Gen. F. H. Lane, F. A. Shinn, Esq., Geo. Finley, Hon. A. M. M'Callister, J. D. Fulton, Rev. D. N. Pollock, Wm. Formley, F. P. Caldwell, Rev. Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Allen.

A Committee on Business, consisting of seven were also appointed, the gentlemen being Arthur Kirk, Dr. O. L. Miller, Geo. F. Turner, Mrs. Geo. Finley, W. H. Price, W. B. Ross.

A resolution was adopted requesting Gov. Hartranft or any of his friends to discuss the prohibition question, in the Hall in the evening, after which a recess was had until 2 o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session Mr. Mowatt, editor of *The Commonwealth*, New Haven, Connecticut, made a speech. Upon its conclusion Gen. F. H. Lane, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions in favor of the abolition of license, pledging the maintenance of the Prohibition party; in favor of Browne for Governor; speaking in harsh terms of Hartranft; denying that assistance had been received from or tendered by the Democratic party; and declaring that the Republican party is conducted in the interests of rum and the desecration of the Christian Sabbath. These were all unanimously adopted.

Mr. Black, Miss Raper, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Mr. Mowatt, then spoke for some time, after which the meeting adjourned until evening. In the evening a number of addresses were made, but no business transacted.

The Convention continues its session today.

Will Soon End.

The comparatively mild weather that we have been enjoying for the past few days will soon cease, and when it does we may expect cold weather in earnest, with comparatively little intermission. It behooves everyone then to make ready in time and not wait until rain and snow and piercing blasts drive colds and rheumatism into you, and yourself into purchasing an overcoat. The best time to buy is now and the best place at De Roy's, 153 Smithfield street, where can be found a large assortment of overcoats remaining as unredeemed pledges. If you need an overcoat go there by all means as you can there make a choice of coats of all qualities and styles at infinitely lower rates than you can possibly secure anywhere else.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them Sold by all grocers.

THE EXPOSITION.

Matters and Things Around the Great Exposition—Some Further Notes of Fine Displays.

The attendance at the Exposition yesterday showed but little, if any diminution, from that of the preceding days since the warm weather set in. The rain storm that came up with great vehemence immediately after noon, and the showers that followed for awhile, operated somewhat against a big turn out, but still the weather kept very few away.

And, by the way, the rain beating upon the roof with such desperate earnestness for nearly an hour was calculated to make the weak spots show themselves. This they did, and quite a number of drops found lodgment upon exhibitors' articles. No damage was done, however, so far as learned.

GOVERNOR ALLEN,

the shortly to be "Ex," paid a brief visit to the building yesterday, accompanied by Messrs. J. P. Barr and John G. Thompson. He was conducted over the building by Charles McKnight, Esq., who showed him the Art Gallery and all the most important parts and things of interest. A public reception was tendered Governor A. for Thursday evening, but it is not known at present that his engagements will permit of his attendance at that time.

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN

was also heard from yesterday. President Nellis received the following letter:

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, October 21, 1875.

A. J. NELLIS, ESQ., PRES'T, ETC:—My Dear sir—Your most courteous invitation of the 11th, reached me only a few days since, when on the very point of leaving for a brief absence, so that it has been impossible for me to acknowledge it at an earlier date. I regret extremely that affairs relating to my private business, after my long absence, will render it out of my power to do myself the pleasure of visiting Pittsburgh at the present time. Otherwise I would be very glad to visit once more a city in which I have so many warm friends.

Wishing every possible success to the Exposition, and again thanking you for your most kind invitation, I am

Most truly yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

THE ART GALLERY

is still receiving some additions. Four pictures purchased in Italy by Mr. Charles Davis, of Allegheny, were hung yesterday. They are Italian pictures, of Italian subjects, and are quite attractive. Six of Hamilton's pictures were also received yesterday from Cincinnati, all of them magnificent specimen's of that painter's skill.

Their names and prices are as follows: "Scenery in Pennsylvania," $300; "Fishing Boats," $300; "Boston Harbor," $1,500; "Destruction of Chicago by Fire," $2,500; "The Memnons on the Nile—Solitude," $250; "Cleopatra's Barge," unfinished. The large painting, "Battle of Lookout Mountain," will be exhibited just inside the main entrance, in a small room set apart for that purpose.

PRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Press Committee held a meeting last evening, at Headquarters in Exposition building, Chairman Fleming presiding, and Mr. Hazlett acting as Secretary *pro tem.* The attendance was not as full as the important business proposed to be acted upon warranted, and therefore a motion prevailed to postpone action thereon until the next regular meeting, on Friday evening, the Secretary in the meantime requested to notify all members by postal card to be on hand at the time and place stated.

A committee of five, composed of Messrs. Kincaid, Carr, Keating, Gilleland and Bergstresser, was appointed to receive the members of the press from Washington, who will arrive on the excursion from that place Thursday morning at ten o'clock, after which the meeting adjourned till Friday evening at eight o'clock.

NOTES.

The hog and sheep show will open today.

Exhibitors are most busy at presens in selecting judges.

The Butler Street M. E. Church Sabbath School will give a concert in the building on Thursday evening.

The chicken show comes off next week.

A hair ring and a gold locket have been stolen from the wax lady in the corridor.

In answer to the offer to pay the expenses of a wedding trip to the East of any couple who would be married in the building, the managers have received one response. And now it appears that the notice was not official, and the management don't know whether to accept or decline the offer made by the disinterested couple. They (the managers, of course,) are afraid it would not look dignified.

KRAMER & VOGLESON,

one of our leading confectionery firms, make a fine display at the Exposition. They exhibit in show cases sample of some of the finest confectionery, as well as others of a less grade of excellence. Their goods are taken direct from the stores at No. 51 Smithfield street and Nos. 177 and 179 Liberty street. Their samples show what the average stock is, and every sample is duplicated at the whole sale and retail stores. We shall have more to say of this display again, for it is worthy of special mention.

BISSELL & CO.

One of the largest and in many respects really the handsomest display made in the Exposition is that of Messrs. Bissell & Co., of No. 235 Liberty street and 242 Penn avenue. This firm puts on exhibition in the north western part of the main hall samples of the especial line of manufactures for which the house is famed, and the goods are arranged with as much regard to taste and system, as they are for the purpose of displaying the various manufactures represented in the interior of the house. One side of the space—that facing Meller & Hoene's music stand—is taken up with the marble and marbleized slate mantels, ranges and grates, and on the other side, in the stove department, is exhibited a fine line of the stoves, manufactured by this firm.

The visitor, in "taking in" this display, first is attracted to the beautiful specimens of the widely famed Peerless Radiator Shaking Grate, of the manufacture of which the firm makes a specialty, they having the patent. This grate is the latest, best and thoroughly reliable agitating grate in use, and combines in a preeminent degree the advantages of economy, cleanliness and heating properties. Among the special advantages which its inventor claims it has been shown to possess, are the following: 1. The bottom upon which the fire rests being composed of separate bars, can be thoroughly shaken by slight motion of the handle at the side, thus sifting out the fine ashes only, and retaining all unconsumed fuel, even the smallest cinder. 2. Cleanliness. By the peculiar form of the tile used with this grate, there is formed a well nigh perfect dust flue, which draws the fine dust up the chimney, and the grate being well set back in the fire place, no dust or ashes can escape into the room. 3. It is highly ornamental. Every one of the "Peerless" grates is furnished with an ornamental open work screen or shutter, which conceals the ash pan and dirt, thus admitting of the use of the low-down fender. The summer fronts for all of the "Peerless" grates are of *cast iron*, enameled, fit readily and closely into position *without removing the grate or any part of it*, simply resting upon the shutter, and thus presenting a very ornamental appearance. By simply lifting it down the grate is ready for a fire at a minute's notice. This is the only arrangement of this kind in use. 7. *Great strength and durability.* Each grate is carefully fitted and tested, and is *guaranteed not to warp, burn out, or clog.* Out of the many hundreds in use the firm have yet to hear of the first one that has failed to give entire satisfaction.

These are perhaps high claims for a grate, but they are fully substantiated by the facts. The firm exhibit all the styles of the "Peerless," from the plainest up to the most ornate, and a few moments' inspection is sufficient to demonstrate to any practical man that the advantages claimed for it are far under, rather than over, the mark. The grates are set in exactly their action is shown, and the proof of their superiority is conclusive. The working parts of the grate are all alike, but the ornamentation is put on to suit the fancy of the purchaser. The designs and styles of grate fronts, fenders, and Summer fronts are too numerous to mention, but there is something to suit every taste.

Messrs. Bissell & Co. had been in business for many years, and had brought the "Peerless" grates to perfection, when their signal success in this one direction led to a general demand upon them to complete the work of fitting out fire places by furnishing mantels. They were at last induced to yield to the pressure, and so added a new branch of manufacture—that of making marble and marbleized slate mantels—to their already immense trade. Like everything they undertook, they went at it on the principle that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and these mantels soon became as famous as their Peerless Grates. They exhibit a full line of samples of these mantels, and the beautiful and variegated marble and marbleized slate, makes their display to the practical visitors fully as attractive as the Art Gallery. Their mantels embrace two different lines of material—the solid marble and the marbleized slate. Among the former—the solid marbles—there are specimens of the Statuary, Italian, Dove and Columbia State marbles, and their marbleized mantels are made in imitation of almost every variety of the pure marble. These mantels are rare specimens of workmanship. They are cut and carved in many new and original designs, and with an artistic skill that shows the hand not of any ordinary mechanic, but of a workman who has a genius for sculpture. The carving is as delicate and as fine as that of a statute, and the graceful and ornate designs indicate that fertile fancy, as well as a true and skillful hand has been engaged in the work. The mantels are decorated with gold tracery in various patterns wherever such ornamentation is allowable; in other cases he rich veins of the marble are alone a sufficient ornament. There is a polish—a sort of silvery sheen over all—that is almost indescribable, and is never seen except in work of the very highest character—work that few would think of bestowing, even upon a fancy mantel. This gives to them, however, a brilliant appearance, almost as much superior to the ordinary marble as that is to the grained wood.

The last embraces the whole range of marbles and marbleized slate, and they are made of various prices, from $20 upwards to the most costly. The samples on exhibition are average specimens of the general manufacture, having been taken from the warerooms, and the general stock.

While taking a general view of the Peerless grates and mantles as set up by this firm, the attention of the spectator will also be directed to "Bissell & Co.'s Pittsburgh Elevated Double Oven Cooking Range," which occupies a place about the center of the line. The manufacturers challenge a careful comparison of this range with any now in the market. It is made of the very best of iron, is solidly put together, can be used with water-back or other boiler, and has a sliding cover, which can be drawn forward while the cooking is going on and which will effectually carry off all the odors. The range is made with or without warming ovens, and also embraces a number of new improvements not to be had in other ranges. It is specially adapted to the use of bituminous or soft coal. The ovens can be thoroughly cleaned without removing the linings of the same, making everything connected with this range into consideration it is the best range in the market.

The firm also exhibit another specimen, the Triumph Portable Range, which is made with or without hot water attachment. This range is made from an entirely new patent, and is one of the most carefully and finely finished articles in the market. Where parties furnish, or do not wish to use a brick-set range, we recommend with perfect confidence this range as a perfect substitute in every way. Where it may be desired, these ranges are provided with a castiron water back pipe connection, so constructed as to compel the water to pass, entirely around the fire, thus furnishing a continuous and plentiful supply of hot water for all culinary and bathing purposes. The arrangement of this water box does not shut in the fire from view of the range, but leaves it open to view, thus not interfering with the bright, cheerful appearance, or with toasting or broiling. In this respect it differs from all other portable ranges in the market. Another advantage is that the stove pipe collar is adjustable, so that the pipe can enter the range either on top or at the back. It is also particularly adapted for using bituminous coal. The range too while combining these practical advantages is also in beauty of design and general appearance decidedly one of the most ornamental ranges made, and in many respects it is the very best and most perfect cooking range ever offered in this or any other market.

Turning next to the stove display, there is to be seen every variety of parlor, office, cook and heating stoves. During the past season they have added a number of new patterns to their already very large list, and samples of the new designs are on exhibition, showing the improvements and changes made. Among the old favorites we find the justly celebrated Old Homestead, which has spread cheer and warmth through many a home. The old Triumph cook stove is also there—the stove which has so signally proven that it was well christened, and of which pattern there have been over 30,000 sold.

Among the latest patterns is the *New Triumph Cook Stove.* The New Triumph has a number of improvements over the old style of stove bearing the same name, among which are the extra large reservoir, improved fire chamber, top rim, etc. These improvements are especially interesting to dealers, and their particular attention is called to the "New Triumph," which is the very latest specimen of perfection in the stove manufacturing line.

In this same department there are also specimens of the varieties of parlor, office and hall stoves heretofore placed on sale by Bissell & Co., of all sizes and of different ornamental patterns. The aim of this firm is to make the best patterns, and to never rest satisfied until perfection is achieved. This rule is applied in the making of the smallest as well as the largest stove. No detail of work is slighted, and hence the fame of Bissell & Co.'s stoves is widespread, and the brand of the firm is everywhere recognized as a guarantee of superiority. The display of the firm in the stove department, as well as in the grate and mantel lines, is worthy of the high character of the house.

It would be impossible, however to go over the whole list, and we must leave the display with this brief reference to the salient features. The house of Bissell & Co. is one of the oldest in the city, and it is one which fitly represents the reliability, integrity and progressive spirit of Pittsburgh's best business men, and the display made at the Exposition is one which is in every respect worthy of the enterprise, and fame of the firm.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

One of the largest and most complete displays made in the Iron department, is that of the prominent firm of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. Their space is located in the southwestern corner of the main hall, and is enclosed by a neat iron picket fence, in side of which a carpet has been laid, and the samples of iron, from the works arranged. The arrangement is a very good one. The two posts enclosed in the space, are surrounded with iron—one being concealed by a pile of 5-16 square iron bars, and the other of 3-16 round iron. At the west end standing in racks are the samples of round iron, manufactured by the firm, ranging in size from 3-16 to 1 inch in diameter. At the front of this there is a piece of iron eight inches wide and 121 feet long, which has been curled up into overlapping folds, not unlike a ribbon. The front portion of the space is taken up with two "display boards" each of which is made of two boards, spreading out at the base, and coming together at the top. Upon these boards various articles manufactured by the firm are ranged.

Among the samples are all kinds of bolts from 3-16 up to 3 inches in diameter, and of any length; all kinds of hinges, &c., a full line of horse shoe iron, including all the irons used in manufacturing wagons, chains, wedges, crowbars, nuts, washers, harrow teeth, &c., the assortment being almost unlimited in variety and entirely too numerous to mention in the limits of a brief sketch. The whole display, though there is nothing but iron to see, is, by reason of its arrangement and the multiplicity of articles, a very pretty and interesting one.

A feature of this display is the fact that there is nothing in the assortment but the merchant iron manufactured by the firm. There is no other exhibit like this in the building. These goods are just such as are manufactured for the regular trade. In this respect the display is especially noteworthy.

The space is enclosed, as has been said, by a very neat iron picket fence, and even this is manufactured by the firm. The pickets are made of round iron, bent in a machine, and the fence is light, yet strong and very tasteful in appearance, while it can be made as cheaply as an ordinary wooden picket fence. The fence has been admired by hundreds of visitors, and adds not a little to the generally neat appearance of the stand.

The trouble and expense which Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips have gone into, to make a suitable showing at the Exposition is in the highest degree creditable to a firm which enjoys such a reputation for enterprise and public spirit.

SWEETNESS.

Reymer & Bros. of Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, give a splendid idea of what Pittsburgh can do in the way of fine confectionery.

Said a gentleman, who had seen the production of the best establishments in Paris "From whom do you purchase these specimens?"

"We get the plain sugar from"—

"What," said the gentleman, interrupting the answer, "do you mean to say you make all these?"

"Exactly what we do, sir," Mr. Reymer replied politely, "there is nothing on exhibition in our cases that we have not made ourselves, *which we are not prepared to duplicate at a moment's notice*, at our establishment, 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, and where are always kept a full assortment of foreign and domestic preserves, canned goods, condiments of all descriptions, as well as a fine line of Havana and Key West cigars, in fact everything which the house of Duncan & Sons, of New York, and the other Eastern grocers, will be found at our house. Call and satisfy yourself."

GLASS STAINING.

Messrs. S. S. Marshall & Bro., of No. 62 Cedar avenue, Allegheny, show what can be done in the glass staining line, by workmen who have united with their skill as mechanics fine esthetic tastes. Their samples of stained and embossed glass are among the best class of goods in that line ever exhibited in this country. The patterns are new and the work in every detail well done.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

is the popular rallying point these days, and Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, who have set it up, are being richly rewarded for their labors. The reason why people take to this refreshing Exposition beverage so universally is because it is made of pure chemicals, and contains no deleterious compounds. It is pleasant to the taste, and is as healthful as it is pleasant, because it is made of the best of materials and by experienced druggists, who know how to prepare a beverage that will be healthful as well as palatable. Every visitor to the Exposition to-day should stop at the Fountain and test the qualities of this soda water.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

The ladies who go to the Exposition are especially interested in every display which suggests elegance and comfort for the home. This is the reason why they linger so long in inspecting the samples of carpets, rugs, mattings, oil cloth, curtains, cornices, &c., which are so tastefully exhibited by Messrs. D. & F. S. Welty, of Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny. These samples are all hung up on the wall of the dining hall, so that there is a full view of spectators up stairs and down, and the exhibition is very generally complimented by those who are able to judge.

PEOPLES' STAIRS.

The stairs for the people are Peoples' stairs—samples of the various styles of which are on exhibition. Mr. Peoples has won a wide reputation for stair building, and what he does not know about the business is not generally known by the trade. There is a great art in building a stairway, and it is not every carpenter who can do the work. Hence the display made by Mr. Peoples, showing in a measure how the work is done, is very attractive to builders.

THAT WAGON.

Many persons make inquiries concerning that grocer's wagon which is on exhibition in the Main Hall, on the north side, and some strangers are really surprised when told that it is the product of a Pittsburgh manufactory. The general impression seems to be that our city is not up to the highest standard in this respect; but that wagon is a standing proof that this idea is an erroneous one. It was manufactured by Messrs. J. G. Weir & Bro., who have their works on Washington street, this city. The firm is composed of skilled workmen, who have a thorough knowledge of wagon manufacturing, and every vehicle turned out from their establishment will stand the test anywhere. This wagon is but a sample of their general work, and a comparison with any other makes is challenged.

MARSHALL BROS.

The old manufacturing establishment of Marshall Bros., of Nos. 69 to 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, is represented in the Exposition—on the south side aisle against the wall—by a full line of samples of their manufactures. This firm dates its origin back to the year 1818, and it is one of the oldest as it is one of the most widely known and reliable firms in the city. The line of manufactures carried on embraces iron railing, cresting, wire window guards, shutters and cellar doors, hand and steam power elevators for warehouses, factories, hotels and residences, drilling machines, tuyer irons, pulleys, shaftings, tire benders, &c. They make their own patterns, and give special attention to the manufacture of good work. They use only the best material and endeavor to do thoroughly every piece of work. Their iron fences embrace a number of styles—from the light fancy railing for inside fences, to the heavier work required for the street fence. The patterns are all their own, and are very pretty, some of them being entirely different from any thing of the kind manufactured elsewhere.

They also make a specialty of the manufacture of elevators. They make two styles—one to be used by hand and the other by power. These elevators are in operation in different parts of the city and country and the firm has never heard any complaint from those who have them. There are thousands of them in use and they fully come up to the representations of the firm. In their general line of smaller articles the same care is taken and the same success achieved. They depend upon their work to speak for itself and the reputation of the firm thus never deteriorates for every piece of work that leaves their foundry is as perfect as the workmen know how to make it. It is one of the "old-reliable" houses of Pittsburgh.

COL. ROBERT MUNROE.

Col. Robert Munroe, who has charge of Power Hall, has a few specimens of work from his establishment, the West Point Boiler Works. These consist of several boilers of different patterns, and a battery from which the steam is taken to run the shafting of the entire building. The first is a tubular boiler, made with fire-bed around. It is made for general use, but comes in especially for use in the oil regions, because it can be taken apart and put together again inside of half an hour. It is but eighteen feet long, and yet is a fifteen horse power boiler. Its compact build makes the transportation of it easy, and hence its popularity. The next is a locomotive or portable boiler, which is rated at from four to fifty horse power, according to the size. This was also built expressly for use in the oil regions, but has been used elsewhere. Then there is a double steam boiler of the regular steamboat style. This style is made in all sizes, from twenty inches to six feet in diameter. Another boiler is an upright, which contains forty tubes two inches in diameter. It makes steam quickly, and is so compactly put together that it takes up very little room. It is arranged with glass water gauge, showing the heighth of the water in the boiler, and has a steam guage and steam cock combined. There is also a check valve for supplying the boiler, and a blow-off valve. It is a very complete piece of work.

Col. Munroe succeeds the old firm of Watson & Munroe in the proprietorship of the West Point Boiler Works. Under Watson & Munroe the reputation of the shop was established, and Col. Munroe has been maintained and there is no similar establishment in Western Pennsylvania which enjoys a higher reputation. All kinds of work in the boiler line are done at the "West Point" and there is kept constantly on hand new and second hand boilers, so that patrons can be accommodated without delay. The yards are located at the Point, foot of Liberty street, and are the largest of any in the city. The Executive Committee did well to secure the aid of such a practical man as Col. Munroe to get things to rights in Power Hall and systematize the display of the machinery.

THE ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR.

One of the greatest conveniences, and most luxurious pieces of furniture for the house, is the adjustable folding chair, which is on exhibition at the Exposition, and can be also seen at the General Office, No. 3 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. This chair combines five different articles of furniture in one, and the transition can be made easily and without any trouble or delay by a child of ordinary intelligence. It can be used as a lounging chair, a regular lounge, a baby's crib, a full length bed, or an easy chair. It is the great invention of the age in the line of furniture. When folded up it occupies but little space, and weighs but forty pounds.

It is recommended because it embraces several special advantages in addition to the many articles of furniture into which it can be changed. Among these are its cleanliness. It can be taken apart and the cushions brushed, so as to keep them free from dust, while there is no crack or crevice for vermin. It is stoutly built and will stand the roughest usage. It can be used as a camp seat chair, making it especially valuable for use in summer. It is comparatively cheap, costing no more than an ordinary lounge.

All these advantages are peculiar to the Adjustable Folding Chair. Is it any wonder it is so popular?

LIGHTNING RODS.

There is no man who properly values his home who will let it be a day without a good lightning rod attachment, and those who have not yet put them up should take a look at the Munson lightning rod, exhibited by the agents, Messrs. Edwards & Hazlett, of No. 146 River avenue. This rod is made of drawn wire with sharp edges, and possesses advantages which are: It has the approval of the highest scientific authorities. It has an unequaled conducting surface. It has no joints or couplings. It will not corrode. It is strong and durable. It never fails.

UNION BROOMS.

After all there are few things which are more necessary to keep the domestic machinery in proper working order than a good broom. It is the good housewife's keeper of authority, and when wielded by the proper way, in keeping the floor clean, is an ornament in the hands of the domestic. The broom, however, should be a good one, like that which is manufactured by the Union Broom Company, of Messrs. Lang & Co. This company has a large lot of brooms on exhibition at the Exposition, and a look at the samples leads one to the conclusion that there will be a medal thrown that way when the Judges come around. The brooms are made of the best corn, and are full, and regular throughout. There is a good broom to be had in the market, and one of them ought to be purchased by the general style, which seem to be made not for use, but for sale. The company exhibit a sample of the broom corn, which they use. It is thick and uniform, showing that it is a superior article, and that they are as careful in selecting material as they are in the workmanship. The Union Company stands at the head of the trade, and it is easy to understand why it does so at this stock

"THE GRESIAN SLAVE."

Nowhere in all the Exposition is there a display which attracts more attention than that brilliant corner where Elaine holds full sway. The barrel of oil which contains "the Gresian Slave" exhibits the remarkable purity and clearness of this oil, that is nothing as compared to its illuminating and non-explosive qualities. It really can't be made to explode. It has been put to the most severe tests, and it was only after full proof of its qualities that the Executive Committee would allow it to be brought into the building. The fact that it is there is as good as the best gold medal that could be given. In this case the people can see for themselves its excellence, and seeing is believing, in this instance.

SCHARNKE & WILL.

In the jewelers' department, the display made by Messrs. Scharnke & Will, No. 84 Smithfield street, is especially noteworthy. It embraces a full line of watches, clocks, ornaments, and general jewelry, with silverware. This firm makes a specialty of the sale of fine foreign watches. They are regular dealers in the "Paul Breton" watches manufactured in Locle, in Switzerland, which are universally conceded to be the finest watches made. The stock also embraces samples of ladies' and gentlemens' fine hunting-case and open-face watches, in various styles, to suit the fancy of the purchaser. A fine line of bronze and statuary clocks are also exhibited. The assortment of jewelry is very fine, displaying some very exquisite articles in this line.

This firm also pay special attention to the repairing of fine watches and clocks, and have a large assortment of new jewelry in store, displaying some very exquisite articles in this line.

This firm also pay special attention to the repairing of fine watches and clocks, and have the patronage of the principal jewelers in the city and country.

HARTMAN BROS.

Messrs. Hartman Bros., of Allegheny, who have their works on the south side aisle in the Exposition, have on exhibition a full line of their manufactures, including all the irons used in manufacturing wagons, chains, wedges, crowbars, nuts, washers, harrow teeth, &c., the assortment being almost unlimited in variety and entirely too numerous to mention in the limits of a brief sketch. The whole display, though there is nothing but iron to see, is, by reason of its arrangement and the multiplicity of articles, a very pretty and interesting one.

A feature of this display is the fact that there is nothing in the assortment but the merchant iron manufactured by the firm. There is no other exhibit like this in the building. These goods are just such as are manufactured for the regular trade. In this respect the display is especially noteworthy.

The space is enclosed, as has been said, by a very neat iron picket fence, and even this is manufactured by the firm. The pickets are made of round iron, bent in a machine, and the fence is light, yet strong and very tasteful in appearance, while it can be made as cheaply as an ordinary wooden picket fence. The fence has been admired by hundreds of visitors, and adds not a little to the generally neat appearance of the stand.

The trouble and expense which Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips have gone into, to make a suitable showing at the Exposition is in the highest degree creditable to a firm which enjoys such a reputation for enterprise and public spirit.

SWEETNESS.

Reymer & Bros. of Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, give a splendid idea of what Pittsburgh can do in the way of fine confectionery.

Said a gentleman, who had seen the production of the best establishments in Paris "From whom do you purchase these specimens?"

"We get the plain sugar from"—

"What," said the gentleman, interrupting the answer, "do you mean to say you make all these?"

"Exactly what we do, sir," Mr. Reymer replied politely, "there is nothing on exhibition in our cases that we have not made ourselves, *which we are not prepared to duplicate at a moment's notice*, at our establishment, 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, and where are always kept a full assortment of foreign and domestic preserves, canned goods, condiments of all descriptions, as well as a fine line of Havana and Key West cigars, in fact everything which the house of Duncan & Sons, of New York, and the other Eastern grocers, will be found at our house. Call and satisfy yourself."

GLASS STAINING.

Messrs. S. S. Marshall & Bro., of No. 62 Cedar avenue, Allegheny, show what can be done in the glass staining line, by workmen who have united with their skill as mechanics fine esthetic tastes. Their samples of stained and embossed glass are among the best class of goods in that line ever exhibited in this country. The patterns are new and the work in every detail well done.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

is the popular rallying point these days, and Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, who have set it up, are being richly rewarded for their labors. The reason why people take to this refreshing Exposition beverage so universally is because it is made of pure chemicals, and contains no deleterious compounds. It is pleasant to the taste, and is as healthful as it is pleasant, because it is made of the best of materials and by experienced druggists, who know how to prepare a beverage that will be healthful as well as palatable. Every visitor to the Exposition to-day should stop at the Fountain and test the qualities of this soda water.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

The ladies who go to the Exposition are especially interested in every display which suggests elegance and comfort for the home. This is the reason why they linger so long in inspecting the samples of carpets, rugs, mattings, oil cloth, curtains, cornices, &c., which are so tastefully exhibited by Messrs. D. & F. S. Welty, of Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny. These samples are all hung up on the wall of the dining hall, so that there is a full view of spectators up stairs and down, and the exhibition is very generally complimented by those who are able to judge.

PEOPLES' STAIRS.

The stairs for the people are Peoples' stairs—samples of the various styles of which are on exhibition. Mr. Peoples has won a wide reputation for stair building, and what he does not know about the business is not generally known by the trade. There is a great art in building a stairway, and it is not every carpenter who can do the work. Hence the display made by Mr. Peoples, showing in a measure how the work is done, is very attractive to builders.

THAT WAGON.

Many persons make inquiries concerning that grocer's wagon which is on exhibition in the Main Hall, on the north side, and some strangers are really surprised when told that it is the product of a Pittsburgh manufactory. The general impression seems to be that our city is not up to the highest standard in this respect; but that wagon is a standing proof that this idea is an erroneous one. It was manufactured by Messrs. J. G. Weir & Bro., who have their works on Washington street, this city. The firm is composed of skilled workmen, who have a thorough knowledge of wagon manufacturing, and every vehicle turned out from their establishment will stand the test anywhere. This wagon is but a sample of their general work, and a comparison with any other makes is challenged.

MARSHALL BROS.

The old manufacturing establishment of Marshall Bros., of Nos. 69 to 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, is represented in the Exposition—on the south side aisle against the wall—by a full line of samples of their manufactures. This firm dates its origin back to the year 1818, and it is one of the oldest as it is one of the most widely known and reliable firms in the city. The line of manufactures carried on embraces iron railing, cresting, wire window guards, shutters and cellar doors, hand and steam power elevators for warehouses, factories, hotels and residences, drilling machines, tuyer irons, pulleys, shaftings, tire benders, &c. They make their own patterns, and give special attention to the manufacture of good work. They use only the best material and endeavor to do thoroughly every piece of work. Their iron fences embrace a number of styles—from the light fancy railing for inside fences, to the heavier work required for the street fence. The patterns are all their own, and are very pretty, some of them being entirely different from any thing of the kind manufactured elsewhere.

They also make a specialty of the manufacture of elevators. They make two styles—one to be used by hand and the other by power. These elevators are in operation in different parts of the city and country and the firm has never heard any complaint from those who have them. There are thousands of them in use and they fully come up to the representations of the firm. In their general line of smaller articles the same care is taken and the same success achieved. They depend upon their work to speak for itself and the reputation of the firm thus never deteriorates for every piece of work that leaves their foundry is as perfect as the workmen know how to make it. It is one of the "old-reliable" houses of Pittsburgh.

COL. ROBERT MUNROE.

Col. Robert Munroe, who has charge of Power Hall, has a few specimens of work from his establishment, the West Point Boiler Works. These consist of several boilers of different patterns, and a battery from which the steam is taken to run the shafting of the entire building. The first is a tubular boiler, made with fire-bed around. It is made for general use, but comes in especially for use in the oil regions, because it can be taken apart and put together again inside of half an hour. It is but eighteen feet long, and yet is a